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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Eritreans facing Ethiopian 'genocide'

NAIROBI, Feb. 4 (AP) — The Somali government Thursday accused Ethiopia and its Soviet allies of what it claimed is an ongoing "genocide campaign" to exterminate 3.5 million Eritreans, the official Somali News Agency (SONNA) reported.

SONNA said Foreign Minister Abdul Rahman Jama Barre called on foreign forces from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Libya and South Yemen — which he claimed were assisting the Ethiopians to halt their "naked intervention" in Eritrea's internal affairs. "We call upon the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, other international organizations, the international community and the peace-loving nations to intervene promptly in order to avert this imminent catastrophe and to assist in finding a just and lasting peaceful solution to the problem," SONNA quoted Barre as telling a news conference in Mogadishu.

Ethiopian leader Meogistu Haile Mariam announced the launching of a major offensive called "Red Star" Jan. 25 to wipe out freedom fighters in Eritrea and reconstruct the war-torn region. Mengistu gave no military details of the Red Star campaign but diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said Ethiopia has reinforced its 80,000 troops in Eritrea with 30,000 fresh men. The diplomatic sources estimate the fighters, who have been waging a 20-year war for independence, number between 8,000 and 10,000.

Soviet advisers are known to be in Eritrea but there has been no confirmation of Barre's claims that the Soviet Union, Cuba, Libya and South Yemen are actively supporting the Red Star campaign.

Foreign Minister Barre claimed the military defense pact signed last August by Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen was directed "to annihilate the Eritrean people and their liberation fronts," SONNA said.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said the offensive is centered around the mountainous northern Eritrean village of Nakfa, which is the last stronghold of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the major group. There have been no independent reports on the results of the Red Star campaign.

Sources in Sudan have said the Eritreans are weaker today, perhaps than ever before in the 20-year-old conflict, Africa's longest. The sources said the rebels have been hurt by infighting and improved relations between Meogistu and Sudan which has been the main base for the Eritrean fighters.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said Mengistu made it clear in his Jan. 25 announcement that his government won't make any political settlement with the EPLF or rival Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF).

Eritrea, whose 625-mile Red Sea coastline includes Eritrea's two main ports, was an Italian colony until 1941. It was conquered by Britain during World War II. In 1952, the United Nations recommended a federal arrangement between Eritrea and Ethiopia that would ensure self-government for Eritrea. Former Emperor Haile Selassie slowly annexed Eritrea during the 1950s and the liberation movement was born in 1961.

Kennedy taped phone talks with leaders

BOSTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — U.S. President John F. Kennedy secretly recorded conversations and telephone calls with world leaders, Congressmen and his aides while he was in the White House, the director of the Kennedy Library said Thursday.

"I have no reason to think they knew they were being taped," Dan Fenn Jr., the library director, said of those recorded in 100 to 140 hours of taped meetings and conversations. The tapes are being examined in Boston at the library in preparation for their release to the public, possibly this summer.

Fenn said 250 telephone conversations and 325 meetings in the Oval Office or cabinet room in the White House were recorded from mid-1962 to Nov. 7, 1963. Among those recorded in telephone calls were Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Evangelist Billy Graham and Adlai



MINI GYPSY CARAVAN: It's like a dream come true for a little Debbie Andrew of Exeter, England. A mini gypsy caravan drawn by the miniature horse followed by her pet dog, creates a combination that would make any little girl envious. These are her playmates. The horse, a special breed from South America, is said to be one of the smallest in Britain. It weighs only 16 kg and measures 61 cm high. The faithful dog called "Gilbert" is a Pyrenean Mountain dog.

To fight against Iran

Morocco to send troops

RABAT, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Morocco could soon follow the example of Jordan and send troops to fight on the side of Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war.

Speculation was heightened here Thursday following the statements by two members of the Rabat parliament in Baghdad Wednesday that they would be the first to volunteer for a Moroccan contingent.

Last Friday King Hassan applauded King Hussein of Jordan's decision to send troops. He criticized the lack of Arab solidarity with Iraq and alleged the "non-Iranian force"

Princess Astrid to wed tomorrow

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Most of European royalty will be represented at Saturday's wedding here of Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Jean and Grand-Duchess Charlotte, with Australian Grand Duke Christian of Hapsburg Lorraine.

The Archduke, a 27-year-old banker working in Brussels, is a grandson of Austria's last emperor, Karl I. The Princess, also 28, is a trained nurse specialized in tropical medicine and is working in the development aid department of the World Bank in Washington. Both are distant cousins.

A civil ceremony will take place Saturday morning at the grand-duke's place, followed by a religious ceremony at Luxembourg Cathedral.

The guests are expected to include Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Prince Claus, King Baudouin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola, Queen Sofia of Spain, Britain's Prince Andrew and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Crown Prince Harald of Norway and Prince Louis Napoleon.

was fighting for Tehran with "logistics," spare parts and weapons.

An official decision by the Morocco government is still awaited. It will not be taken until King Hassan and his foreign minister return from France.

Political circles here have no doubt the Moroccan troops would already be on the Gulf front if Iraq's enemy was not an Islamic state. In 1973, Rabat rushed military contingents to combat Israel on the Suez Canal and the Golan Heights.

A year ago, King Hassan said he was both concerned and divided by the Gulf conflict because "we see a brother of the Muslim family fighting another brother of the Arab and Muslim family."

Only a few days ago Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi attacked the idea of a "micro-state" in the Sahara.

Spain official opposes plan to burn oil

MADRID, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Spanish Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Minister Jose Luis Alvarez has opposed a plan by the ministry of health for disposing of impounded toxic cooking oil by having it destroyed in France, well-informed sources said here Thursday.

The adulterated cooking oil has caused the death of 259 persons in Spain since May 1.

The ministry of health had reportedly offered to pay 32 million pesetas (about \$340,000) to the Westah German firm to burn the oil in its installations in France.

But Alvarez believes the operation would harm Spain's image abroad, especially after the partial lifting by France of a ban on the import of Spanish cooking oil.

Belgian hotel serves snake

ANTWERP, Feb. 4 (AP) — Ostrich, rattlesnake and alligator are oozing unusual ooze the menu at Forsyth's Restaurant here and future menus may include monkey, crocodile and boar constrictor.

Slipping a coiled, skinned rattlesnake into a hot frying pan, James Forsyth, who runs the place observed that Belgians are culinary adventurers. "They'll try near anything," he said through the steam and sizzle rising from the pan. So, for that matter, will Forsyth, 36, a former machinist from Buffalo, New York, in the United States. His restaurant here serves South African ostrich, Texas rattlesnake and alligator, antelope and other curious dishes.

Forsyth's, a cozy corner eatery off a busy shopping street in Antwerp's South End, opened in 1975, offering common Belgian favorites such as steak and fried potatoes.

Three years later, said Forsyth, he was watching a television program about a rattlesnake hunt in Arizona. It then took two years to find U.S. suppliers who could deliver 50 kg of snake at a time, he said.

"Rattlesnake," said Forsyth's Belgian wife Simone, "tastes, well, like snake. It doesn't have a strong flavor. You give it character in the preparation. I love it." So do customers at Forsyth's who munch through 50 kg of rattlesnake in about two weeks.

"I always have at least two different things," said Forsyth, opening a refrigerator revealing the week's specialties: several rattlesnakes and an entire Texas alligator.

Forsyth's serves ostrich and rattlesnake lightly sauteed. "I always have ostrich," he said.



John F. Kennedy: Taped White House conversations.

Reagan to unveil Monday

U.S. leaks indicate record deficit budget

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (R) — President Ronald Reagan will propose a budget next week that will sharply reduce social aid, increase defense spending to record levels and result in the biggest deficit in U.S. history.

The White House is still finalizing the budget for the 1983 financial year, beginning next October, which Reagan is due to present to Congress Monday.

But most of its major elements have been either leaked to the press or publicly disclosed by the President.

It is clear that Reagan's budget will call for further reductions in social programs — primarily education, welfare, health care and food assistance — that were cut severely last year.

According to Congressional sources, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger disclosed last week that the President will seek a record defense budget of more than \$255 billion, an increase of 15 percent on the current year.

In his televised State of the Union address last week, Reagan promised that there would be no tax increases in the coming financial year.

This went against the advice of several of his senior advisers, including Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Budget Director David Stockman, who warned him that tax increases were needed to keep the budget deficit from soaring out of control.

By the President's own admission, his decision not to raise taxes will result in a deficit of almost \$100 billion, considerably higher than the previous record shortfall of \$66 billion in 1976.

The New York financial markets have shown their displeasure with the prospect of

French plane crash kills 36 air force men

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AFP) — All 36 persons aboard a French Air Force Nord 2501 transport plane died as it crashed into a mountain in the Djibouti desert Wednesday, the French Defense Ministry said here.

The dead were identified as paratroopers from the French Foreign Legion and five air crew. A ministry statement said the wreckage was found early Thursday.

The legionnaires, based in Corsica, were to have carried out a practice jump toward the end of Djibouti Air Force Base.

French President Francois Mitterrand has conveyed his sympathies to the families of those killed.

Ex-spy network's tactics perturb U.S. house panel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — The chairman of a House of Representatives intelligence subcommittee said Wednesday he was "very perturbed" by some aspects of closed-door testimony about Task Force 157, a now-disbanded supersecret military intelligence unit.

"All in all, they were a pretty unsavory group," Representative Romano L. Mazzoli said in describing the spy network, which was run by the U.S. Navy and reportedly involved agents operating abroad under business cover. Mazzoli, chairman of the legislation subcommittee, spoke with reporters after the House Intelligence Committee held a closed session for more than three hours to hear testimony by Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the CIA. Inman was chief of naval intelligence at the time it was decided in 1976 to abolish Task Force 157.

Wednesday's hearing came as part of an investigation by the house panel into the activities of former CIA agents accused of illegally shipping explosives to Libya and setting up a terrorist training project in that country. One of the former agents, Edwin P. Wilson, had been associated with Task Force 157.

unprecedented deficit. U.S. interest rates, which fell substantially last autumn with the onset of the current recession, have risen again in recent weeks to 16.5 percent.

But Reagan has repeatedly expressed confidence that the economy will begin to recover rapidly in the late spring, ushering in a long period of lower interest rates and inflation.

He bases his optimism on the assumption that a 10 percent income tax cut scheduled to take effect in July and hefty defense spending in the months ahead will lead to a surge in consumer spending and business investment.

Most private economists agree with the President that there will be a recovery later this year, but many believe it will not be very robust and could be cut short by a sudden jump in interest rates.

Kuwait says GCC has no OPEC bloc

KUWAIT, Feb. 4 (WAM) — Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, Thursday rejected allegations that four oil ministers from the six-oil Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have formed a "bloc" within the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, when they met in Riyadh last week.

Sheikh Ali told the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Sayar* published Thursday "our discussions do not overrun the frameworks of economic cooperation within the council which have been previously agreed upon."

"The unified oil policy of the GCC member-states falls within the context of the general policy of OPEC in the fields of production, pricing, marketing and the organization's long-term strategy," he said.

The GCC which was inaugurated in Abu Dhabi last May groups the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. Oman is not a member in either organizations while Bahrain is only an OPEC member.

Sheikh Ali said the six oil ministers' meeting last week has come out with an agreement to provide any member-state with its energy needs if its production was brought to a halt. He said that the agreement also applies to Bahrain and Oman which are not members of OPEC.

The Kuwaiti minister was also quoted by the daily as saying that economic cooperation among the Gulf countries, including oil, does not have "defined limits" but will be characterized by "continuity and growth."

Mazzoli, a Kentucky Democrat, praised Inman for his testimony and also for his earlier decision to disband the controversial spy unit. "To Adm. Inman's credit, when he came into the higher reaches of naval intelligence his judgment — and it was as much a management judgment as it was a moral judgment — was that we, the taxpayers, were not getting enough bounce for the nuke, and he terminated it," the congressman said. Mazzoli declined to go into detail about Task Force 157's specific operations.

However, he noted that "it involved the use of people that were not audited the way they should have been. It involved people whose background inspections didn't occur routinely and periodically." Also, Mazzoli said, Task Force 157 "involved people who were willing to line their own pockets with, in some cases, the taxpayers' gold." "I'm very perturbed with some of the things I heard" during Inman's testimony, the congressman said.

The committee's closed hearings were scheduled to continue Thursday with a session on the recruitment of U.S. Army special forces veterans to train guerrillas in Libya.

known to catch them out if they haven't done their homework before they go to brief her on state affairs. The London *Times* tells how she caught out Labor Party leader Harold Wilson over plans for a new town.

One of her favorites was the last Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan, according to *The Times*. It said they would often emerge from his weekly audience giggling like children. Her relations with Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appear to be more businesslike. "Mrs. Thatcher is very correct," said one palace source.

The queen avoids attending too many public functions, leaving most to her husband, Prince Philip, who has made headlines on occasions for provocative off-the-cuff remarks and brushes with the press. In private life, the queen plays the role of a wealthy country landowner. Indeed, she is probably the richest woman in Britain.

30 years as queen

Elizabeth firmly entrenched in British hearts

officially called the Princess of Wales, who has become the center of attention. Lady Di, who is expecting her first baby in June, has praised the queen as "one of the best mothers-in-law a girl could have."

The queen herself has grown immeasurably in stature in the three decades since she ascended the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and today she commands greater admiration and respect from the British public than ever before. The mass-circulation daily, *The Sun*, summing up the feelings of many Britons who want her to stay on as reigning monarch, proclaimed "Come rain or shine, you know she will never let the people down."

The London *Times* says what has changed

most in the last 30 years is that initial reverence for the queen has developed into deep affection. But her style has also changed, along with her growing self-assurance. From desire to bring the monarchy closer to the people, she threw security considerations to the wind and pioneered the royal "walkabout" in New Zealand in 1970. Now the "walkabouts" are routine as she plunges confidently into crowds to chat with well-wishers.

Royalty watchers agree she has become much more relaxed and easy-going in the last few years. "She possesses a complete naturalness that seems to have encouraged spontaneity in all those around her," said Lady Longford, a biographer. "She is serene-

ity personified."

The queen believes a sovereign must serve as well as rule, and had a strong sense of duty instilled by her late father King George VI, who died suddenly in 1952 aged 56 after a 15-year reign. Improbably, her reign began in a treehouse in Kenya. She was resting after photographing wildlife at a game reserve in Kenya when her father died at Sandringham House, Norfolk.

She was then a shy 25-year-old, somewhat awestruck by the responsibility of reigning over a British Commonwealth of nearly 600 million people around the globe. Britain's prestige and influence was on the wane and its empire was breaking up as colonies went independent but the queen,

since her coronation, has become solidly established as a symbol of stability. She likes to bring her knowledge and influence to bear behind-the-scenes on national and international politics, palace insiders say.

There is plenty of scope for her personal diplomacy, because although the British empire has shrunk, the Commonwealth has grown to 46 nations with more than a billion people. While less than a third of these countries recognize her as their sovereign, most agree that the queen — and the English language — are the threads that bind the Commonwealth together.

The queen has seen eight British prime ministers in office during her reign, starting with Winston Churchill. She has even been

Prince Sultan says

New Mideast war spells Israel's end

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (AP) — Defense Minister Prince Sultan warned in a magazine interview published Thursday that a new Middle East war would mean the end of Israel.

He also said U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's impending visit was one of "friendship and acquaintance...but if he offers weapons more sophisticated than what we already have from the American arsenal, then we shall buy."

Prince Sultan said France is willing to meet Saudi Arabia's armament requirements without hesitation. He revealed that a group of "German personalities" had offered the leopard tank and "we left the method and the timing of the sales deal up to them."

The Prince spoke in an exclusive interview with the London-based Arabic language magazine *Al-Hawadess*. It said the interview was conducted in Riyadh last week.

Al-Hawadess asked: "Israel's Chief of Staff Gen. Raphael Eytan has said that if a war breaks out over the Golan Heights it will be the last in the Middle East and analysts say Israel is capable of accomplishing its objectives. Is this correct?"

"It could be the last war for Israel itself, because no matter how arrogant one becomes, he is bound to fall flat at the end," Prince Sultan answered. He said the entire Arab world is "in a state of confrontation" with Israel over its December annexation of Syria's Golan Heights and over the continued occupation of other

war-conquered Arab lands.

On Weinberger's first visit to Saudi Arabia, which is scheduled to begin on Saturday, Sultan said: "It is a good gesture. It is mainly for acquaintance because we do not know each other personally and it is to reiterate the U.S. friendship to Saudi Arabia, friendship of equals...as far as sovereignty and independence are concerned." "It is a friendly visit that characterizes the continuation of undisturbed cooperation," he added.

"You mean he (Weinberger) would not offer new arms to sell to Saudi Arabia?" *Al-Hawadess* asked.

"Well if he offers us weapons more sophisticated than what we already have from the American arsenal, then we shall undoubtedly buy. This is very important for us. But before we begin buying and stockpiling, we must know how and to what extent we can absorb these weapons," he answered.

Sultan expressed his government's satisfaction with the U.S. Senate's approval last summer of the controversial 8.5-billion-dollar deal under which Saudi Arabia is getting five AWACS flying radar planes and performance-enhancing gear for its F-15 jets on order in the United States.

Sultan said he was personally moved by Haig's courtesy call in Geneva last week to Sultan's son Prince Bandar, an air force pilot who was recuperating in Switzerland from a complicated surgery he recently underwent in the United States. "General

Haig is Saudi Arabia's friend," Sultan added.

The prince praised relations with France as "good, solid and durable" and said the Kingdom has been buying arms from France since 1968 and "we have never felt any French hesitation to meet Saudi Arabia's requirements."

Sultan said Saudi Arabia never placed formal request with West Germany to buy the leopard tank. "The German offer was made by German personalities," Sultan said without mentioning names. "We told them we will be glad to buy the leopard and we left the method and timing of the sales deal up to them to decide because we are aware of the problems and realities in Germany," he said.

"But I want on this occasion to stress that the American and French-made tanks we possess in the Kingdom are as good as, if not better than, the leopard in technological advancement," he added.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would undertake efforts to bring about a dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Sultan said: "Saudi Arabia is a party with Abu Ammar (Yasser Arafat's code name) and, therefore, it cannot assume the role of mediator between Abu Ammar and the United States."

Sultan said the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which groups Saudi Arabia and five neighboring Arab states on the gulf, was not directed against Iran, which controls the Gulf's



Prince Sultan

entire Eastern shores.

"The GCC is not a military bloc against any one. It is simply a deterrent to the contention of a Gulf security vacuum that needs to be filled by external powers, or superpowers," Sultan said in response to recent belligerent statements made by Iranian government leaders against the GCC.

He also called for a negotiated settlement of the 16-month-old war between Iran and Iraq, saying a "ceasefire is possible once the two sides sit at a round table anytime and anywhere."

Miteb inspects Taif projects

TAIF, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing and acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, inspected several municipal projects here Thursday.

The SR417.85 million projects include the Waj Valley storm water disposal project worth SR110 million, the tunnel project connecting the King's and Sadat streets to serve the area before the King Faisal Hospital. At 70 percent of the SR30.12-million project has been completed.

The minister also inspected the SR7.48-million vegetable project, stretching into an

area of 46,000 sq. meters with 93 canopies. Other projects he saw included an SR43.69 million asphalt, paving and lighting project, an expropriation project costing nearly SR28 million and a roads embellishment project worth SR100.6 million. All these projects are expected to be completed in a period of four to 18 months.

Prince Miteb was accompanied by Dr. Hassan Hajrah, mayor of Taif, and several municipal officials. He expressed his admiration for the efforts being exerted by the municipality and stressed the need for giving concern to agriculture and plantation.

Mattar to chair AACO session

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 — The Arab Airlines Carriers Organization (AACO) will meet here Sunday on its 6th session. Saudi Director General Capt. Ahmad Mattar will chair the three-day session and the organization for one year from the meetings' time.

This will be the second time for AACO to hold a session in Jeddah. The first was in 1972 and was presided over by Sheikh Kamel Sindi, assistant to the defense minister for civil aviation, who was then director general of Saudia.

AACO was established in 1966 at the initiative of the Arab League. Based in Beirut, the organization aims at developing air transport among Arab countries and other nations. Its objectives include promoting cooperation among Arab airlines, encourag-

ing the regularity of flights and thriving to make their operation safe and economical.

The organization is engaged in a study of tariffs and conditions of air transport among Arab countries and the outside world. It plans to increase cooperation in maintenance, ground services, training, coordination of commercial operation and long-term investments for Arab airlines.

Statistics indicate a major development in the air transport movement in AACO member states. Passenger activities in the 20 Arab states show that 33 million took international flights and 10 million domestic routes. The Arab airlines' fleets comprise 257 jets and have an annual turnover of \$4 billion.

1.2m phones envisaged in 3rd plan

RIYADH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, minister of posts, telegraph and telephones, said Thursday that the telephone network in the Kingdom will touch the 1.2 million mark by the end of the third Five-Year Plan.

He said "we have now nearly 650,000 lines spread into 150 urban and rural areas," and added that digging for the telephone network was carried out in an area nearly as long as 14,000 kms., which means the dis-

tance twice between Riyadh and London. The Minister hoped that telephone service will reach nearly 400 towns and villages by the end of the current plan.

In an interview on B.B.C. Thursday, Kayyal said the connections between the Kingdom's towns have now become automatic after the introduction of the microwave project, co-axial cables and satellites. The Kingdom has three major satellite stations, two in Riyadh and one in Taif, he added.

To study conditions

Team tours Qunfuzah area

QUNFUZAH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — The committee charged to study the condition of rural people in the coastal area made an inspection tour of this town and the neighboring villages, Thursday.

The committee acquainted itself with the cornice project to be completed in a 4-km. area, interspersed with model houses, public gardens, luna parks and open spaces. It also inspected a project for the low income group, the project of a private hospital, the headquarters for the governorate and municipal and school buildings.

The committee, led by Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Faris, was composed of undersecretaries of the ministries of agriculture, communications, health, interior, municipal and rural affairs, and planning, besides the director general of agriculture of the Western Province and finance ministry's representative in the area, Sheikh Abdullah Hamad Ibrahim, governor of Qunfuzah.

Faris expressed satisfaction with the pro-

jects already completed by the ministry of communications and lauded the role of the ministries of education, agriculture and health in the completion of development projects in the coastal areas. He said his municipality has asked a number of engineers and technicians to help in the development of Qunfuzah municipality, and added that a number of vehicles have also been supplied to the Laith municipality.

Experts urged to promote volleyball

RIYADH, Feb. 4 (SPA) — The first conference for the promotion of volleyball in Saudi Arabia recommended Wednesday the recruitment of more volleyball experts from abroad to benefit from their experience.

The two-day conference also recommended that the International Volleyball Federation send a circular to all clubs in Saudi Arabia compelling their trainers to set a training time-table that would take into considera-

tion the age and physical and technical capacities of the trainees.

At the same time, the conference recommended that maximum care be given to national trainers who must be present in every club and must be sent on training courses abroad. Other training courses will be provided locally for the referees at the beginning of each season.

BRIEFS

large number of Saudi Arabian men of arts and poets.

MUSCAT (SPA) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman conferred with Sheikh Kamel Sindi, the Saudi assistant defense minister for civil aviation affairs, here Wednesday. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Nasser Al-Assaf, civil aviation president in the Kingdom. Sindi and his delegation arrived here Sunday and held talks with the Omani Transport Minister Salim bin Nasser Al-Bosaidi on increasing commercial flights between the two countries.

DHAHRAN (SPA) — The University of Petroleum and Minerals will mark the graduation of the first semester students for the current academic year Feb. 11. Graduates will include 68 bachelors' degree holders in engineering and industrial administration and 21 masters' degree holders in engineering and management.

AHSA (SPA) — The Eastern Province Water and Sewage Department's board will meet here Monday under its chairman Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jiluwi, Eastern Province governor. The meeting, to be attended by the department's director General Abdullah Al-Babtain, will discuss water and sewage projects in the region.

DAMMAM (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company (SAPTCO) marked Thursday the coming into operation of two new buildings which will accommodate the company's headquarters and several workshops. The recently-completed buildings cost SR37 million and were finished within 18 months.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani met Wednesday with the chairman of the Korean News Agency who is visiting the country to discuss cooperation between the two countries. The Kingdom and South Korea had earlier in the day signed an agreement for the exchange of news between their national news agencies.

saudi business ANNUAL OIL ISSUE

Issue Date • April 30, 1982
Advertising Closing • March 12, 1982

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MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

	Width	Depth
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U.S. warns General Assembly against anti-Israel resolution

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has warned the president of the General Assembly that adoption of an anti-Israel resolution could backfire on the United Nations and those countries supporting it, a well-informed diplomatic source reported Wednesday.

The source, familiar with Tuesday's surprise meeting between Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Ismat Kittani of Iraq, said the American envoy impressed on the assembly president that a resolution recommending a worldwide quarantine of Israel was of "absolute gravest concern" to the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

The source, who asked not to be identified by name or nationality, said Mrs. Kirkpatrick told Kittani adoption of the Arab-supported resolution "could have an impact on the United Nations, and, obviously, on our relations with every country" that supports isolation of Israel.

Asked if the threatened impact might involve a U.S. walkout, the source said that was a matter "for him (Kittani) to conclude." "No possibility has been excluded," the source said and added that the United States had begun a campaign in foreign capitals to convince other countries to withhold support of the resolution, which is expected to come to a vote Friday in an emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The emergency session was requested by

Jordan on behalf of Syria after the United States vetoed a Jan. 20 resolution that proposed that voluntary sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Any recommendations for sanctions adopted by the 157-member assembly would not be binding since, under the U.N. Charter, only the 15-member Security Council can impose mandatory measures against alleged aggressors.

Asked why the United States was making such an issue over one more non-binding resolution against Israel, the well-informed source said the Americans "did not think it was wise to let past resolutions go by just because they didn't make a difference."

Earlier Wednesday, Arab members of the United Nations lined up behind an intended resolution that would have the General Assembly call on all U.N. members to break diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel because it annexed the Syrian Golan Heights.

A Syrian diplomat told a reporter that all countries in the Arab Group agreed at a private meeting to sponsor the resolution, drafted by a nonaligned committee Tuesday night. Twenty countries are active members of the Arab Group.

The diplomat, who preferred not to be identified, said he expected that formal submission of the resolution might be held up till

Thursday to give other countries from the 93-nation Nonaligned Movement time to join the sponsors' list.

In Geneva meanwhile, Arab delegates strongly attacked Israel at a meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Wednesday with Syria comparing Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights to the policies of the Nazis.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said it was time U.N. bodies turned words into resolutions into effective action and blamed the United States for Israel's refusal to withdraw from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Syrian Ambassador Adib Daoudy said at the annual session of the commission that Hitler's annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland before World War II and Israel's move to annex the Syrian Golan Heights stemmed from identical ideologies. "Hitler used pan-German pretexts in annexing those territories. The Zionists invoke so-called Biblical rights in defense of their actions," he said.

The Syrian delegate, speaking on an item citing violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, asked how the U.S. could justify its U.N. Security Council veto of measures against Israel.

Daoudy said the U.S. was "pouring in billions of dollars to well the moribund Israeli economy, it is making Israel an advanced base in the Middle East, with the most sophisticated American fire-power."

Iran, Iraq fail to agree on visits to POWs

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Iran and Iraq are still quibbling over how to implement an Iranian proposal to exchange visits by relatives of prisoners of war with just a week to go to the date set by Iran for the swap. Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Mussavi suggested the exchange on Jan. 2 after accusations by both sides that prisoners of war had been executed. But he said at the time that Iraq might raise obstacles.

The two sides have failed to agree on details of the exchange — namely, which relatives should benefit from it and where the exchange should take place.

Iran, which claims to hold 8,000 Iraqi POWs, is prepared to accept five relatives per prisoner with all expenses paid. Iran wants the exchange to take place in Turkey "a Muslim and neighbor state". The Iranians proposed to hold the exchange on the third anniversary of the revolution in a week's time.

The Iranians on Jan 29 said that Iraq would accept only one relative per prisoner and that mothers and sisters would be excluded. Four days later the Iraqis responded saying that it was Iran which would accept only one relative and that Iraq would welcome 200 families a week with none excluded.

Iraq had rejected the choice of Turkey suggesting Switzerland, instead but two days ago it announced it was willing to consider "any other country" if Iran — or Switzerland — disagreed with the choice of Switzerland. So far Tebran has not responded officially.



VOLUNTEERS: Young Jordanians line up outside an office in Amman to volunteer for the "Yarmouk Force" which Jordan's King Hussein is sending to fight alongside the Iraqi forces in their war against Iran.

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Arafat, U.N. officials review ceasefire

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (Agencies) Two top U.N. officials met Thursday with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat to review the six-month-old ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon.

U.N. spokesman Samir Sanbar said Lt. Gen. William Callaghan, the Irish commander of the eight-nation 6,000-member U.N. peacekeeping force, and U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Brian Urquhart of Britain discussed with Arafat the "general situation in the Middle East and South Lebanon."

The meeting came at a time when both Israeli officials and the PLO have accused each other of provocations that threaten to rupture the ceasefire worked out by U.N.

Syrian paper calls for ouster of Mubarak

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (R) — An official Syrian newspaper has called for the overthrow of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, accusing him of following a policy of cooperation with the "Zionist enemy" and conspiracy with the United States.

The attack coincides with Mubarak's visit to Washington and appeared to reflect Syrian concern that Egypt and the U.S. were renewing attempts to persuade other Arab countries to join the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

The newspaper of the ruling Baath Party, *Al-Baath*, stopped short of naming any countries but said that Mubarak's visit was designed "to prepare a new stage in the Camp David conspiracy bringing in other parties."

It added: "The Arab masses must stand in the face of the Egyptian regime to overthrow it and bring Egypt back to its position as a fighter in Arab ranks," repeating a call first made last October only days after Mubarak took over from his assassinated predecessor Anwar Sadat.

Zionists building 2 colonies in Gaza

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AFP) — The World Zionist Organization's Department of Colonization Thursday announced that two new agricultural settlements and a regional administrative center were being built in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

A spokesman for the organization said that the new colonies, whose construction should be over in five months, would be in the Katif area, in the south of the Strip near the Egyptian frontier.

Officials here said the buildup was aimed at increasing Israeli presence in the area where some 400,000 Palestinians have been living since 1948. Five settlements have been built in the Gaza Strip since 1967, and a holiday center is now under construction on the Mediterranean coast in the Katif area.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV (AP) — Striving to retain a measure of arms independence, Israel decided Thursday to proceed with plans to build a new jet fighter in Israel, the defense ministry announced.

LIMASSOL Cyprus, (AP) — Muhammad Ibrahim Salim, a Palestinian, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment Friday for a bomb attack against an Israeli shipping office here last September.

BUDAPEST (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat Wednesday ended a three-day visit to Hungary during which the PLO's Information Bureau here was given diplomatic status.

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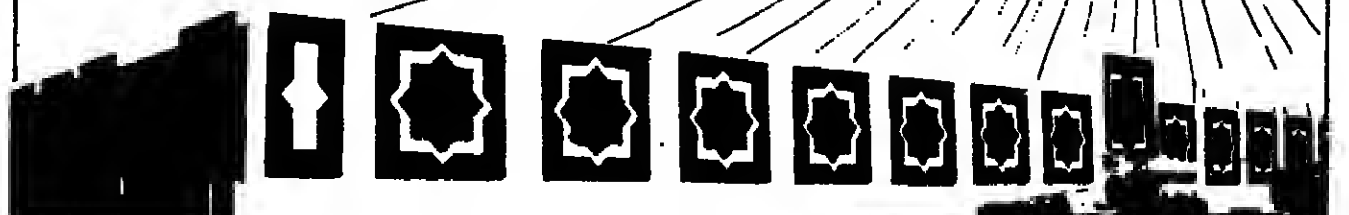
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By confidence vote

Schmidt seeks end to party rifts

BONN, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's call for a confidence vote before the Bundestag (parliament) Friday aims to force the Bonn coalition of Social-Democrats and Liberals to give overall backing to his policies, political sources said here Thursday.

He also wants to tighten control over the divided Social-Democrat Party (SDP) and to persuade his Liberal coalition partners that a change of chancellor at this time would be unfeasible.

The confidence vote should help Schmidt kill several birds with one stone at a time when the 13-year-old coalition is going through a particularly difficult period in its history, political observers said.

First, Schmidt wants to appear before West German and world public opinion as a leader in full control of a comfortable 42-seat majority in the Bundestag — at least until the general elections scheduled for 1984. He would

also like to put an end to rifts within the SDP arising from opposition to his defense, economic and social policies.

Schmidt was reported to be particularly angered by the SDP Hamburg Chapter's recent resolution calling for a denuclearized zone in Europe, and is expected to try to force SDP opponents of the Euro-missiles to change their minds at the party convention in Munich next April.

The chancellor also wants the support of industry and the unions for the anti-unemployment program over which he threatened to resign last week. He hopes that his \$6,000 million to \$7,000 million program to halt unemployment, which is now at 1.95 million, will succeed thanks to increased investments and a union policy of maintaining salaries at a reasonable level.

Despite some unwillingness on the part of the SDP's left wing and a last minute call for unity from an opposition which was obviously

taken unawares, the chancellor appears certain to easily win the confidence vote. However, even Schmidt's staunchest supporters wonder how many more times the chancellor can hope to solve his problems by calling for a vote of confidence. Friday's being only the second of its kind in the history of West Germany.

"Everyone must know in Germany what the government wants, and everyone must see that behind it stand two federal parties fully capable of action. And that's what they will see," Schmidt said on television.

The chancellor, in power eight years, said a confidence vote "seemed to me urgently desirable for the government parliamentary parties and, much more important, the German public."

His predecessor, Willy Brandt, was the only previous chancellor to resort to this measure, taking the step in 1972 to force early elections.

New surgery prevents leg amputation

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Feb. 4 (AP) — A new use of microscopic surgery is allowing doctors to avoid amputating the legs of people suffering badly infected broken bones.

This kind of bone infection, called osteomyelitis, is extremely difficult to treat, because the damaged bone refuses to heal by itself. Victims of severe leg injuries may undergo repeated futile operations and suffer running wounds that fester for years. Ultimately, amputation is sometimes necessary.

With the new surgery, doctors clean out all the dead bone and flesh and refill the wound with fresh muscle and skin moved from the patient's chest. This flesh is rich in tiny blood vessels. And using magnification, the surgeons painstakingly tie the blood supply into the victim's leg arteries.

This new blood supply nourishes the bone and promotes healing. Doctors have been using the procedure for five years at Massachusetts General Hospital. They describe their success in Thursday's *New England Journal of Medicine*.

They report that they have had a 100 percent success rate so far in treating 22 persons with severe lower leg injuries. One of the patients had a draining leg wound for 14 years and endured four failed operations before being helped by the new procedure.

These patients have been free of disease for an average of about 1 1/2 years after their operations. But Dr. James W. May, who directed the research, cautions a longer follow-up period is necessary to judge the long-term outcome of the treatment. "We cannot say that we have cured chronic osteomyelitis," he said in an interview. "We may be on the right track. I think our failure rate is going to end up being significantly smaller than any other method currently used."

Smokers hit in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Several million Portuguese smokers are devoting hours to scouring town and country in search of cigarettes as a strike by national tobacco workers has completely wiped supplies off the shelves.

Smokers have long forgotten preferences for "their" particular brand, smoking anything they can get their hands on. The lucky ones who have managed to secure a pack of loose tobacco have learnt to roll their own, while others have broken into their stock of Havana cigars kept for special occasions.

Black market dealers are doing a roaring trade, with a packet of cigarettes which normally sells at around 45 escudos (75 cents) going at up to 150 (over \$2). Several tobaccoists have been arrested for diverting their legal stocks to the black market, while in the north police Wednesday seized three trucks full of contraband American cigarettes.

The 1,600 workers of the country's "A Tabagreira" company began a go-slow strike in early December for higher pay, and two weeks ago stepped up their action, drying up supplies. Portuguese authorities have imported 500,000 packets from Spain and 1.4 million from the Azores, but this did not go far in a country where normal demand ran at two million packets a day.

It is now seriously reported that the authorities are becoming concerned at how tobacco addicts might react to prolonged deprivation.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — The U.S. space shuttle *Columbia* was moved Wednesday toward the building where it will be attached to its external tank and two launching rockets. This task was started 48 hours ahead of schedule in preparation for probable launching on March 22 to place a Western European "spacelab" in orbit. It will be the shuttle's third test flight.

PARIS, (AFP) — An unemployed Frenchman has announced plans to establish a labor union for France's two million unemployed. Himself out of a job for the past 18 months, Maurice Pagat proposes the upgrading of unemployment benefits and the creation of a ministry of unemployment to be headed by a jobless person.

EASTLEIGH, England, (AP) — The son of an American formerly with UNESCO in Paris was charged Wednesday with murdering his Israeli mother, who disappeared last year in Britain. Daniel Rosenthal, 27, a long-time British resident, was jailed by Eastleigh Magistrates Court for trial at a date to be set later. No bail was set.

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — In a mosque ringed by police officers, hundreds of mourners paid tribute Wednesday to slain Turkish Consul General Kemal Arkan and chanted prayers while standing around his flag-draped coffin. "In addition to bringing profound sorrow to Arkan's family, his friends and his colleagues, his loss has brought grief to the Turkish nation, whose valued son has fallen in its service," said Turkish Ambassador Sukru Elekdogan.

ATHENS, (R) — A Greek court Wednesday sentenced a Belgian diplomat to 15 years and four months imprisonment for the premeditated manslaughter of his wife, Jacques Georges Louis Depoortere, 45, was arrested here in April 1980, after he shot dead his wife Lorna, 35, in a taxi at Athens airport.

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Pilots blamed for U.S. jetliner crash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — The cockpit voice tape from the Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River Jan. 13 strongly suggests the pilots took off even though they knew that ice or snow was on the plane's wings. *The Washington Post* said in Thursday's editions.

The newspaper quoted an unidentified source close to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigation as saying the tape suggests the pilots saw the ice or snow on the wings of the Boeing 737 but took off anyway. Ira Furman, NTSB spokesman, and Francis McAdams, an NTSB member in charge of the investigation, could not be reached for comment on the report.

FAB regulations state that "no pilot may

take off an airplane that has frost, snow or ice adhering to" engines, windshields, wings, control surfaces or, with piston-engine aircraft, the propeller. Ice or snow can reduce the lifting power of wings. Investigators have said that about 43 minutes elapsed between flight 90's last de-icing and the takeoff that led to the death of 72 persons aboard the plane "and four others on a bridge."

About 30 seconds after takeoff, copilot Roger Alan Pettit's final words to pilot Larry Wheaton were, "We're going down, Larry," and Wheaton responded, "I know it," the *Post* said.

The *Post* said one source held out the possibility that Pettit and Wheaton might have been talking about ice or snow on other

planes. But the newspaper quoted "others close to the investigation" as saying they were convinced they had been referring to their own plane.

As the plane sped down the runway at National Airport, the pilots' words indicate they were worried that they were not accelerating fast enough, according to the *Post*. One source was quoted as saying that preliminary electronic analysis of the jet noise recorded on the tape indicates the engines were producing only about 80 percent of normal power.

The flight data recorder recovered from the Potomac earlier showed it took the plane 47 seconds to accelerate to takeoff speed, rather than the normal 30 or so seconds.

Juice Newton clicks

3 pop hits keep top position

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP) — Juice Newton sang her way into both the top pop and Country-Western record charts in the United States Wednesday with her new hit "The Sweetest Thing." "Sweetest" jumped into the *Cashbox* magazine pop chart, up from 11th to 8th. It was fourth on the Country and Western list after one week in first place.

The top three pop hits stayed on for another week in the same positions — "Centerfold" by the J. Geils Band at No. 1 for the second week in a row, "I Can't Go For That" by Daryl Hall and John Gates in second, and "Physical" by Olivia Newton-John in third. One other newcomer to the pop chart was "Shake It Up" by the Cars, up from 12th to 7th.

In the Country-Western singles field, "Lonely Nights" by Mickey Gilley took over first place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "Lord, I Hope This Day Is Good" by Don Williams was second, and "Only One You" by T.G. Sheppard was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Centerfold — J. Geils Band.
2. (2) I can't Go For That — Daryl Hall and John Oates.
3. (3) Physical — Olivia Newton-John.
4. (5) Harder My Heart — Quarterflash.
5. (6) Turn Your Love Around — George Benson.
6. (4) Waiting For A Girl Like You — Foreigner.
7. (12) Shake It Up — The Cars.
8. (11) The Sweetest Thing — Juice Newton.
9. (7) Let's Groove — Earth, Wind and Fire.
10. (9) Leather and Lace — Steve Nicks with Don Henley.

The ten top Country-Western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Lonely Nights — Mickey Gilley.

2. (3) Lord, I Hope This Day Is Good — Don Williams.
3. (6) Only One You — T.G. Sheppard.
4. (1) The Sweetest Thing — Juice Newton.

5. (8) Watchin' Girls Go By — Ronnie McDowell.
6. (10) Shine — Waylon Jennings.
7. (7) Have You Ever Been Lonely — Jim Reeves and Patsy Cline.

8. (9) Someone Could Lose a Heart Tonight — Eddie Rabbitt.
9. (12) You're the Best Break This Old Heart Ever Had — Ed Bruce.

10. (13) I Just Came Home to Count the Memories — John Anderson.

In London, the Stranglers, prominent purveyors of punk, moved into the top spot in this week's British best-selling singles chart with "Golden Brown", ousting Kraftwerk's "The Model."

Orchestral Maneuvers in the dark, a four-member Liverpool band who live up to their name by shunning publicity, jumped to No. 5 from No. 12 last week with "Maid of Orleans," an electronic paean to Joan of Arc. Meat Loaf, the beefy battlecruiser of rock, placed No. 7 in the single chart with "Dead Ringer For Love."

This week's single chart as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (4) Golden Brown — Stranglers.
2. (1) The Model — Kraftwerk.
3. (2) Oh Julie — Shakin' Stevens.
4. (8) Arthur's Theme — Christopher Cross.
5. (12) Maid of Orleans — Orchestral Maneuvers.
6. (6) Bein' Boiled — Human League.
7. (9) Dead Ringer For Love — Meat Loaf.
8. (5) Town Called Malice — Jam.
9. (11) Drowning in Berlin — Mobiles.
10. (3) Land of Make-Believe — Bucks Fizz.

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حديقة الامم

The other side of rebellious McEnroe

A perfectionist striving for that quality in others

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (LAT) — At 18 he was the youngest male Wimbledon semi-finalist ever. Last July, at 22, he won Wimbledon, ending Bjorn Borg's unprecedented five-year reign as champion. And in September he became the first man in 60 years to win three consecutive U.S. Opens.

Already he has made millions. He is the No. 1 player in the world. But John P. McEnroe Jr. is perhaps best known as America's roving tennis ambassador of ill will.

He has caused commotions at tournaments on several continents, nearly coming to blows with Jimmy Connors about a petty disagreement recently on a court in Chicago. His image inside and outside the sport is lower than Connors' used to be, lower even than Ilie Nastase's used to be, lower, in all likelihood, than any tennis player's image ever has been.

Instead of earning praise for playing Davis Cup for his country and single-handedly keeping the Cup here by winning all three points for the U.S. last month against Argentina, McEnroe earns nicknames such as "Mac the strife" and the "prince of Wails."

So stormy have been the 4½ years since he burst on the scene at Wimbledon in 1977 that it has become easy, even fashionable, to vilify him, to pigeonhole him as super-brat, the super boor. A rebellious child of the '60s, his critics say. A product of the me-first '70s. An immature, insensitive, undisciplined loudmouth. A crybaby who is hurting himself, his eventual place in tennis history and the game itself.

But, like so many portraits of controversial newsmakers who seem vulnerable to criticism, who make themselves targets for it, that analysis of McEnroe is both simplistic and incomplete, not to mention far from black and white. There are other sides to his personality, traits his family, friends and

close followers see and swear by.

Humility, they say. Honesty. Generosity. Wit. Self-deprecating humor. Perspective. To those in his inner circle and others, he is not a raving lunatic but rather a perfectionist striving for that quality in everyone, including himself.

Those on McEnroe's side those who say they sort of understand what's going on inside his head say he's shy and sensitive and genuinely hurt and confused by the lack of public esteem and acceptance. But he has learned to live with it.

To them, John McEnroe is a good guy, deep down. A little too high-strung for his own good, perhaps, and certainly wrong in the way he expresses his displeasure with imperfection, but basically a nice kid who likes rock music and New York Rangers hockey games. May be not normal, but as normal as a high-strung, globe-trotting, 22-year-old millionaire can be.

They also say that Junior, as McEnroe is called, is widely misunderstood. And this more generous view does not seem to be a defense or an apology. How many people know, for instance, that in 1980 McEnroe turned down as easy \$600,000 to play an exhibition against Borg in Bophutswana, South Africa, because he thought it might represent a victory for apartheid? Instead he flew to Florida and played an exhibition against Harold Solomon, the proceeds going to a local hunger project.

What we have, then, is an enigma, an athlete who has polarized opinion and become a paradox he considers it an honor to represent his country and who always wears a warmup jacket saying, "McEnroe ... U.S.A." Yet he also seems to be a symbol of youthful rebellion against authority.

The James Dean of tennis. A rebel without a cause. Or at least not much of one.



John McEnroe...the cool, the champ, the convulsive.

What is McEnroe really like? Is there more to him than meets the eye? Getting a few answers is what this story is about. It begins with McEnroe, talking about himself in an interview before the Masters tourna-

ment got under way last week at Madison Square garden.

"Things happen in the heat of battle," he begins. "It's just unfortunate. I enjoy the

game and the competitiveness. I want to get along with everybody. Deep down, I don't get along with anyone. "I think a lot of people are trying to bring tennis down. I just wish more (press) people traveled the circuit, understood the game, listened to the players. — Instead of being so cynical about everything, saying "he (McEnroe) is a bad actor."

"Everyone wants to nit-pick. They're missing the boat. All that happens is the game gets hurt and my reputation suffers. I know this: It's gonna take more than a Davis Cup victory for my image to improve." This, it seems, is the plaintive, somewhat defensive side of McEnroe's public comments. There is a less caustic, more open side, too. It appears when a questioner asks how we'd like to be perceived.

"That's not something you can answer in 50 words or less," he says. "But I guess you can say I've dug myself a pretty good hole. It hurts that people have no idea what I'm saying, the things I've done, what I'm all about."

"I want to be respected as a tennis player. It might sound corny, but I want to be recognized as someone blessed with god-given talent. Someone who shared it with people. I want to show people my tennis. I want them to enjoy me being out there."

"I'm not saying I haven't done things wrong. I have. Lots of things. But it's hard because, in my position, we're not allowed to make mistakes. We have to be perfect. But we're human beings. Unfortunately, we're not allowed that privilege."

"I put myself into a bit of a corner, all right, and right or wrong I'm stuck. It's not entirely other people's doing, it's mine, too."

"Obviously," McEnroe says when told he doesn't appear to enjoy being on top with all it entails, "A dream of mine was to be No. 1. Well, it's a lot different than I thought it would be. "I'm in the public eye all the time, and I'm a person who likes privacy. It's gotten to the point where I don't want to share things with the press anymore. My feelings, I don't enjoy guys coming up, pretending they're your buddy, that they care about your feelings, then stories come out hurting me more."

What will it take to change or at least soften his image? The passage of time, combined, perhaps, with the arrival of a new infant terrible? That's what happened with Connors and Nastase, who both got treated more kindly as they grew older and McEnroe made headlines. "Maybe if I get a wife and kid," McEnroe says, taking a friendly jab at Jimbo, who supposedly has cooled down now that he's married and has a son.

Actually, Connors — tennis' bad boy before McEnroe — seemingly hasn't changed that much; he is still highly competitive and convinced he can be No. 1 again, and he still can be a boor on court. But Connors doesn't make faces, whine and get upset nearly every time a ball is called out when it might and get upset nearly every time a ball is called out when it might have been an inch or two in, or vice versa. And he is No. 3 or 4 or 5, not No. 1.

"It's a matter of people respecting me as a player rather than thinking of me as a personality," McEnroe says, not realizing, perhaps the dilemma that as long as he acts up, he'll always be a personality. "Plus, I'll have to start letting a lot of things slide," he said, meaning not argue over every close call. "Which will be better for me in the long run, I guess."

"I'm capable of it. I'm a human being. It's not impossible for me to change."

Indiana Pacers' late burst not good enough

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP) — Geoff Huston has averaged 17.3 points and a remarkable 18.5 assists for the Cleveland Cavaliers in their last four games three of them victories. On Wednesday night, he had 20 assists and 19 points in a 108-104 triumph over Indiana, the Pacers' 12th loss in 14 games.

The modest two-game winning streak was the Cavs' first since Nov. 7-9 and improved their record to 10-34, still the worst in the National Basketball Association.

The Pacers trailed 101-87 with 5:30 remaining, but a 12-2 spurt cut the deficit to 103-99 at the 2:45 mark. Cleveland's Bobby Wilkerson then hit a jump shot and center James Edwards, who led all scorers with 24 points, followed with two foul shots to give the Cavaliers a 107-99 advantage with 1:30 to go.

Johnny Davis led Indiana with 23 points and Louis Orr added 19 for the Pacers. Cleveland, which hit 56 percent from the field, led after every quarter.

New York Knicks 98, Los Angeles Lakers 94: Maurice Lucas pulled down 21 rebounds and scored 13 points, and New York beat Los Angeles by holding the Lakers to one field goal in the final six minutes. Los Angeles led 91-83 with 6:21 left, but got only a three-point goal by Norm Nixon the rest of the way. Mike Newlin led the Knicks with 21 points, while Jamaal Wilkes paced all scorers with 26.

Seattle SuperSonics 97, Kansas City Kings 87: Gus Williams scored 28 points and Jack Sikma added 21 points and 15 rebounds, to lead Seattle past Kansas City. The Sonics, who never trailed, built a 17-point lead in the first quarter, outscoring the Kings 18-2 in a 5½-minute span. Ernie Grunfeld and Steve Johnson both scored 21 points for the Kings.

Golden State Warriors 90, Phoenix Suns 88: Golden State won its third straight game and handed Phoenix its third consecutive loss when Bernard King slammed in a follow shot

with one second remaining. The Suns led 88-85, but the Warriors tied the score on Joe Hassett's three-point goal with 32 seconds left. King led Golden State with 20 points, and Alvan Adams had a game-high 23 for Phoenix.

Milwaukee Bucks 113, Chicago Bulls 98: Milwaukee got 25 points from Brian Winters and won its third straight game without key players Marques Johnson and Junior Bridgeman. Winters scored 12 points in the second quarter to lead the Bucks to a 53-41 halftime lead and Chicago, which lost its fourth game in succession, never got closer than eight after that. Orlando Woolridge led the Bulls with 23 points.

San Diego Clippers 113, Dallas Mavericks 106: San Diego, burned at the center position Tuesday when Moses Malone scored 53 points, successfully turned to Joe Bryant against Dallas. Bryant, making his first pro start, scored 32 points for the Clippers, including 20 in the second half. Jay Vincent led the Mavericks with 25 points.

New Jersey Nets 112, Atlanta Hawks 103: Ray Williams, who has 65 points in two nights, scored 34 and Albert King added 22 to lead New Jersey over Atlanta. The Nets outscored the Hawks 17-8 down the stretch although all-star forward Buck Williams fouled out midway through the fourth period.

Philadelphia 76ers 122, Washington Bullets 96: Julius Erving scored 32 points to lead Philadelphia, which never trailed against Washington. Andrew Toney had 22 points for the 76ers, who led by as many as 28 in the fourth period. Jeff Ruland and Kevin Grevey had 23 apiece for the Bullets.

Utah Jazz 122, Portland Trail Blazers 118: Adrian Dantley scored 34 points and Darrell Griffith 24 to lead Utah over Portland. With the score 120-118, rookie Dao Schayes grabbed a rebound of a missed Trail Blazers' shot and iced the victory with two free throws with six seconds remaining.

BRIEFS

BUENOS AIRES, (AP) — The Argentine Automobile Club announced late Wednesday the suspension of the Argentine Grand Prix that was to have been held here March 7. The AAC cited "uncertainty" created by the unresolved conflict between Formula One drivers and the International Sport Automobile federation, the sport's governing body.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Pakistan's Sohail Qaiser won the World Junior Squash Individual Championship Thursday night defeating Chris Dittmar of Australia 3-9, 10-8, 9-3, 9-3 in the final. Dittmar, second-seeded in the championship had the best of the long rallies in the first game with the first seeded Qaiser failing to settle down quickly.

LONDON, (AFP) — The Two British television networks, BBC and ITV agreed Wednesday to split live coverage of the World Cup first round matches involving England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. However, the companies said in a joint-

statement that decisions about coverage of the later stage would depend on the progress of the British teams.

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — A new dispute arose Wednesday over the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles who pays the hotel bills for the referees and judges? The Los Angeles organizing committee has declined to pick up the check. Moscow paid for the officials at the 1980 Games.

DETROIT, (AP) — Mima Jausovec, the No. 2 seed, breezed through the first set but was forced into a tie-breaker before putting away Yvonne Vermaak, 6-1, 7-6, in a second-round match of the \$150,000 Avon Tennis Championships Wednesday. Meanwhile, third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia had no trouble putting away Candy Reynolds of Knoxville, Tennessee, 6-1, 6-4.

SCHLADMING, Austria Alps, (AFP) — Canadian skier Gerry Sorensen Thursday won the gold medal in the Women's Downhill event at the World Alpine Skiing Championships here.

H.W. STON FOR HOOVER



MELLEE: West Ham's Paul Goddard (center) together with West Bromwich's keeper and Brenden Batson (on ground) fight for possession of the ball during the English First Division match Saturday. West Ham won the match 3-1.

Soccer results			
English League Cup (semifinal)			
West Bromwich	0	Tottenham	0
Division Two			
Newcastle	2	Bolton	0
Norwich	2	Sheff Wednes	3
Division Three			
Lincoln	3	Chester	0
Oxford	1	Reading	0
Division Four			
Hartlepool	1	Darlington	2
Hereford	0	Aldershot	1
Scottish Cup (2nd round)			
Gala Fairydean	3	Cowdenbeath	2
Meadowbank	4	Clyde	2
Scottish Premier Division			
Partick	0	Aberdeen	0
St. Mirren	1	Dundee United	0
Division One			
Clydebank	0	Raith	1
Dunfermline	0	Ayr	0
Division Two			
Brechin	2	Berwick	0

For last four berth

McNamara upsets Teltscher

TORONTO, Canada Feb. 4 (AP) — While Australian Peter McNamara and American Vitas Gerulaitis both recorded their second victories in as many nights at the \$350,000 Molson Tennis Challenge. They faced vastly different reactions from the crowd Wednesday night.

McNamara ranked 10th in the world, recorded his second straight upset, beating American Elliot Teltscher, the seventh seed, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1 to the cheers of the 5,100 in attendance. But Gerulaitis, the defending champion, battled both his hard-serving compatriot, Roscoe Tanner, in winning 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, and members of the crowd near the end of the match.

Joho McEnroe, the world's top-ranked player, made his first appearance in the tournament beating Italian Adrian Panatta 6-3, 6-2.

Gerulaitis now has a record of 2-0 Group 'B' to remain in contention for the semifinals, while Tanner is 0-1. Panatta, ranked 42nd internationally and playing in his first tournament in almost two months, suffered his second defeat.

Gerulaitis was involved in heated conversation with fans in seats directly behind him. Having lost his serve because of a foot-fault call in the sixth game of the third set, Gerulaitis' complaints drew the ire of the crowd and he began an ongoing conversation with them. After the match, Gerulaitis said he was being bothered by a man in the box

seats right behind him and if "He had said one more thing, I would have whacked him with my racket."

During the 10th and final game, Gerulaitis stopped play to again talk to the crowd. He was handed a delay of game warning and promptly ejected by the audience. "I never see Canadians complain when they stop a hockey game for 20 minutes for a fight," Gerulaitis said to the fans. Gerulaitis seemed inspired by all this and finished off the game and the match with a backhand winner down the line.

With his win, McNamara all but assured himself a spot in the semifinals. Teltscher, with an 0-2 record, faces elimination.

Czechoslovakian Ivan Lendl and American Jimmy Connors, who both were idle Wednesday night, hold 1-0 and 0-1 marks, respectively, in Group 'A'. The top two qualifiers in Groups 'A' and 'B' move into the semifinals Saturday.

McNamara, 26, hung tough in the match after losing a first-set tiebreaker to Teltscher. Both players held serve throughout set, although McNamara came close to breaking Teltscher's serve in the fourth and sixth games.

Meanwhile, unseeded John Sadri, the 1981 runner-up at the United Bank classic, served up 15 aces in a marathon contest Wednesday night to upset Jose-Luis Clerc, the fifth-ranked player on the Volvo Grand Prix circuit, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6. Sadri did not lose his serve once throughout the 2-hour, 46-minute match in the \$250,000 pro tennis event.

Bromwich holds Spurs in rough Cup semifinals

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Martin Jol, of West Bromwich Albion, and Tony Galvin of Tottenham Hotspur, were sent off six minutes from the end of Wednesday's night's English Football League Cup semifinal first-leg which ended in a goalless draw.

The two players, who had both been booked earlier, clashed near the touchline and after consulting the linesman the referee dismissed them both.

It was a hard match with a total of seven bookings before the final explosion, but there was also plenty of skill from two of the country's top teams, who will replay at Spurs' Whitehart Lane ground in London next Wednesday.

Mike Doyle, who joined Bolton Wanderers from Stoke City last Wednesday, emulated another former Manchester City player, Gerry Gow, when he was sent off in his second game for his new club at Newcastle. The previous night, Gow, who was transferred from Manchester City to Rotherham on the same day that Doyle moved.

Doyle clashed with Newcastle's Imre Varadi after twelve minutes and was ordered off. A minute earlier Newcastle had gone ahead with a John Treweek's penalty after Doyle had floored Varadi. Nine minutes from time Keo Wharton made it 2-0.

Although Northern Ireland captain Martin O'Neill marked his return to Norwich City from Manchester City with a 29th minute opening goal, Sheffield Wednesday stole a 3-2 win away at Carrow Road.

Gary Bannister equalized before halftime but substitute Mark Barham restored Norwich's lead after seventy minutes. Mike Pickering made it 2-2 five minutes later and with four minutes left Bannister intercepted a woeful back-pass by Dave Watson to score the winner.

Oxford City shrugged off their problems after manager Ian Greaves' departure to

Wolves by beating Reading 1-0 in Division Three. The sale of F.A. Cup tickets helped attract Oxford's biggest league attendance for five years 9,354 and they saw Mark Joes sweep home the winner.

Scottish Premier League club Duodee announced that they owed public money in order to survive. The club made a total loss of 252,765 pounds for the year ending May 31, 1981, compared with a healthy profit of 87,277 pounds the previous season.

Now the club is to be put up for sale, which officials say is the only alternative to financial disaster. Failure to hold down a regular place in the Premier Division is the main reason for Duodee's crisis and club chairman Ian Gellatly admitted that the latest move was "inevitable."

Bremner awarded damages
Meanwhile, former Scotland soccer star Billy Bremner was awarded 100,000 pounds (\$187,000) damages in the high court Wednesday over allegations by a British newspaper that he offered bribes to players on opposing teams while he was captain on the English League First Division Club, Leeds United.

The jury of seven men and five women took two hours to reach their verdict on a libel suit brought by Bremner against former Wolverhampton Wanderers player, Danny Hegan, and Odhams newspapers, publishers of the *Sunday People* which made the allegations in an article in September, 1977. Libel was denied.

The defendants also were ordered to pay costs from the seven-day hearing estimated at 60,000 pounds (\$112,200).

Hegan had told the *Sunday People*, and repeated in evidence during the hearing, that Bremner had offered him 1,000 pounds to concede a penalty-kick during the Leeds-Wolverhampton game in 1972.

Kapil Dev in smashing form

KANPUR, India, Feb. 4 (AP) — India won the three-month winter series against England 1-0 Thursday when the sixth and final Test at Kanpur's Green Park ended in a tame draw with neither side getting a chance to bat in the second innings.

India had scored 377 for seven in first innings at the close of play in response to England's 378 for nine declared.

The highlight of Thursday's play was a hurricane 116 by Indian all-rounder Kapil Dev. The electrifying knock was Dev's second Test century and was topped with two mighty sixes and 15 fours. English all-rounder Ian Botham, who made 142 aggressive runs, was named the "Man of the Match."

India won the first Test at Bombay by 138 runs. The remaining Tests were all drawn.

The English cricketers now go to Sri Lanka where they are scheduled to play Feb. 17-22 the first official Test against the small island country at Colombo. Sri Lanka gained Test status only last July when it became a full-fledged member of the London-based Inter-

national Cricket Conference. Using the long handle, Dev raced to his half-century in 88 minutes off only 39 balls. The 100 runs of Dev's partnership with Yashpal Sharma came in 102 minutes.

Dev and Sharma collected 69 more runs, setting a new record for an Indian seventh-wicket partnership against England. The previous highest was 153 by Chandu Borde and Salim Durani in 1964.

Brief scores: England 378 for 9 decl. vs India 377 for 7 (S. Gavaskar 53, Vishwasoth 74, Sharma 55, Kapil Dev 116; Bob Willis 3 for 75).

Greg Chappell retains captaincy

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 4 (AP) — The Australian cricket selectors have stuck to the tried and tested in naming the 13-man team to tour New Zealand later this month. And Queensland's Greg Chappell, despite a nightmare season, has been selected and named captain.

Victorian spinner Ray Bright, who took 12 Test wickets on the 1981 Australian tour of England and then was dumped for the Pakistan and West Indian tours of Australia has been recalled to support his arch rival, Bruce Yardley.

The Australian team is: Greg Chappell (Queensland) captain, Kim Hughes (West Australia) vice captain, Terry Alderman (West Australia), Allan Border (Queensland), Ray Bright (Victoria), John Dyson (New South Wales), Bruce Laird (West Australia), Dennis Lillee (West Australia), Rod Marsh (West Australia), Len Pascoe (New South Wales), Jeff Thomson (Queensland), Graeme Wood (West Australia), Bruce Yardley (West Australia).

The team, managed by Sydney solicitor Alan Crompton, will assemble in Melbourne next Tuesday evening and leave for New Zealand the following day.

Dennis Lillee is subject to a further medical examination Friday but a standby has not been nominated.

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U.S. VS ARAB RESOLUTION

The Arab representatives at the U.N. have completed their draft resolution calling for retaliatory action against Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. The voting in the General Assembly will probably take place today—but it is to be noted that the General Assembly, unlike the Security Council, has no mandatory powers.

As was expected, America's ambassador to the U.N. has carried her fight against the Arab resolution from the Security Council to the General Assembly. It is no wonder then that she has also been complaining at the slide of America's reputation at the international forum; the ambassador herself shares in the responsibility for this, after having made her voice hostage to the Israelis.

While the Arabs in New York were preparing themselves for the confrontation at the U.N., Egypt's new President Hosni Mubarak was on his first official visit to Washington, where he told the American president that the United States has to pay attention to the situation of the Palestinians in the Middle East equation, as this was the indispensable condition for any lasting peace.

President Reagan's response was to reiterate his line on the dangers of Communist encroachment on the area—this was taken as an indirect comment on the recall to Egypt of 60 Soviet experts to work on some of the installations at the High Dam.

Mubarak's talks in Washington have been seen as a parallel to the efforts of the rest of the Arab world in New York, as the object was the same in both cases, which is to emphasize to the world the nature of Zionist expansionism and colonialism.

It was also noted that Mubarak told his host that the Middle East is still waiting for peace, reminding the White House that the two Camp David accords have fallen far short from what their signatories expected from them three years ago.

Saudi Arabian press review

The formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for strengthening the solidarity of the Gulf states in all fields, the U.N. General Assembly's deliberations on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and the U.S. policy in the Middle East figured for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Al-Riyadh highlighted the importance of the formation of the GCC at a crucial time, "when the superpowers are trying to plunge the Gulf region into scuffles and divisions in order to create spheres of influence."

"The formation of the GCC reflects the aspirations of the people of the region to forge unity essential for protecting the interests of the region and keeping it away from international rivalries," it said.

Praising the accomplishments of the council in a very short period, the paper welcomed the convening of the GCC foreign ministers' conference in Bahrain and said "it will add to the GCC's achievements."

Al-Jazirah, Okaz and Al-Madinah dealt with the U.N. General Assembly's deliberations

over the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Al-Jazirah deplored mere condemnations by U.N. members of the Israeli enemy's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, as they are no longer "effective for forcing Israel to rescind its aggressive policies in the region."

The paper expressed hope that the General Assembly will not be content with issuing another resolution denouncing the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, "but take a practical step for implementing its previous solutions in this regard."

Okaz called on the nonaligned countries to unify their ranks and endorse a neutral stand, free from the superpowers' pressures. It urged the nonaligned states to fully support the draft resolution before the General Assembly to impose sanctions against Israel.

Al-Madinah said "The U.S. support of Israeli arrogance and attitudes in the region is no less dangerous than the Zionist arrogance itself." The paper held the U.S. responsible for the continued Israeli aggression in the Middle East region. (SPA)

Roosevelt: The man who saved U.S. democracy

EDITOR'S NOTE: Franklin D. Roosevelt, architect of the New Deal, was born 100 years ago on Jan. 30. Here, the Pulitzer-prizewinning historian, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., author of the "Age of Roosevelt," looks at the man who saved American democracy.

By Arthur Schlesinger

A century after his birth, half a century after his first election, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) is still a man in contention. Embattled in life, he remains embattled in death. The only man elected president of the United States four times, he reversed his country's historic directions in both foreign and domestic policy. Yet only recently the Soviet repression in Poland has raised an outcry against the agreements he made at Yalta. And in his own land a Republican president, who as a young man voted for him every one of those four times, is marking Roosevelt's centenary by mounting a counter-revolution against his New Deal.

Official recognition of the centenary in the United States has been niggardly. Congress made elaborate preparations for the centennials of Woodrow Wilson in 1956 and Theodore Roosevelt in 1958. In 1974 it even appropriated \$7.5 million for the 100th birthday of Herbert Hoover. For FDR, Congress has given the Smithsonian Institution a small grant for lectures and exhibits and has provided a sum that "may not exceed \$25,000" for a commemoration in the Capitol.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose isolationist father was often mocked by FDR, calls the action by his colleagues "a total disgrace," observing that it is "ironic to spend more on the president who helped create the depression than on the man who helped the country out of the depression."

A fortnight ago the *Chicago Tribune*, after polling 50 eminent historians and political scientists, reported that the experts rated FDR as the third greatest American president, outranked only by Lincoln and Washington. This vote would have infuriated Col. Robert McCormick, the old publisher of the *Tribune*, who hated Roosevelt and all his works. It accords however, with the results of a multitude of similar polls taken over the last generation.

There is plainly a discrepancy between the politi-

Letter to the editor

Sports coverage

Sir, I have been a resident of Jeddah for about three years and a regular reader of *Arab News*. I enjoy reading international and national news and events happening all over the world.

As a sports enthusiast...it makes very interesting reading about international sports, like the World Cup hockey matches and cricket matches being played in Australia, India, skiing competitions, tennis tournaments, Rugby, and other events which you give good coverage.

I am particularly interested in football news and events all over the world. I hope *Arab News* will arrange special coverage for the World Cup football competitions to be held in Spain later this year.

Muhammad Ghouse
Jeddah.

cal mood and the scholarly verdict. When Zbigniew Brzezinski recently suggested that the West denounce the Yalta agreements because they were responsible for the division of Europe, historians were unimpressed. They knew that, far from endorsing Soviet control of Eastern Europe, Roosevelt and Churchill had secured from Stalin pledges of "the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people" (Declaration on Liberated Europe) and, in the case of Poland, "free and unfettered elections...on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot" (Declaration on Poland). That Stalin had to break the Yalta agreements to achieve his ends proves that the agreements must have been more in the U.S. interests than in his.

The need today, it would seem is not for the denunciation but for the effectuation of the agreements made at Yalta; and the problem, now as then, is not words on paper but Russian troops on the ready.

What historians recall about FDR and foreign affairs is rather his long struggle to awaken America from isolationist slumber and to place its mighty weight in the scales against the fascist threat to civilization. Hallowed tradition, disenchantment with American participation in World War I, absorption in the domestic ordeal of depression—all had created passionate resistance to the thought of American intervention in "foreign" wars.

But FDR, assistant secretary of the navy in the earlier war, united the global idealism of President Wilson with the geopolitical realism of Admiral Mahan. From 1936 on he undertook a long, urgent, eloquent campaign to persuade his countrymen, as he said in 1937, that if international aggression went on unchecked, "let no one imagine that America will escape, that America may expect mercy." Over bitter opposition he made America the "arsenal of democracy." The destroyer deal in 1940 and lend-lease in 1941 saved Britain when Britain stood alone against Hitler.

Even his opponents concede that FDR was a superb war leader—"just absolutely magnificent," President Reagan said the other day. And, in preparing for the postwar world, Roosevelt brought American isolationism to an irrevocable end. The Four Freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, Bretton Woods and the United Nations gave the United States a central and permanent role in the struggle for world order.

Roosevelt, I believe, had hopes rather than illusions about the Soviet Union. He knew that the West had to try the experiment of postwar collaboration if only to leave no doubt where responsibility lay if collaboration broke down. No one was ever quicker to change course to meet changed circumstances. Roosevelt's way, as he himself put it, was "to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly, and try another." Except for the part about admitting failure frankly, this is what he always did.

As for domestic policy, the returns from President Reagan's counterrevolution are not yet in. Reaganism rests on two propositions: that government is the root of all evil; and that, if Americans can (in the Reagan phrase) let government off their backs, their problems will solve themselves.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, saw government as the indispensable means by which his country could clean up the wreckage left by the uncontrolled free market and more toward a free and fair society. A

laissez-faire attitude in face of social disaster, he said, required "not only greater stoicism, but greater faith in immutable economic law and less faith in the ability of man to control what he has created than I, for one, have."

When he came into office, the American economy was on the brink of collapse. One out of every four American workers was unemployed. The gross national product had declined by almost 50 percent in four years. The banks were closed. "We are at the end of our rope," Herbert Hoover, the retiring president, said the day before FDR took over.

Worse than that, no one knew why things had gone wrong or how to put them right. Only the Marxists were cheerful. For them capitalism was at last being destroyed by its own contradictions. In 1932 over a million Americans cast their votes against the capitalist system.

Roosevelt's response to economic crisis remodeled the framework of American life. Even the basic structure inherited from the New Deal—social security, unemployment compensation, farm price supports, guarantees of collective bargaining, bank deposit insurance, regulation of the securities market, the Tennessee Valley Authority and all the rest.

FDR's brilliant (and sometimes not so brilliant) improvisations restored popular faith in democratic institutions. By 1940, the anti-capitalist vote had dwindled to a pathetic 150,000. Businessmen, suffering severe losses in power and reputation, did not appreciate Roosevelt's efforts and cursed him as a "traitor to his class." The achievement of the New Deal was to save capitalism from the capitalists.

The New Deal never quite solved the problem of unemployment. Though denounced as a profligate spender, FDR probably remained at heart a budget balancer. His largest peacetime deficit was a feeble \$3.5 billion in 1936. It was not until war produced really effective deficits (\$19 billion in 1942, \$54 billion in 1943) that unemployment disappeared, thereby proving the case for compensatory fiscal policy.

FDR's revitalization of democracy had an impact far beyond the borders of the United States. It was an age of fanatic ideologies when world leaders of both laissez-faire and totalitarian persuasions righteously sacrificed people on the altar of dogma. Against the intoxication of creeds and the tyranny of absolutes, Roosevelt stood for decent men and women struggling day by day to make a better world for their children. He steered between the extremes of orthodoxy and revolution, moving always, as he said, "slightly to the left of center."

Beyond this, there was the man himself, that magnificent, serene, exhilarating personality who first saved his own country against depression and then, in glorious partnership with Winston Churchill, saved the West against fascism.

Nourished by the securities of a patrician past, he had no fear of the perils of a revolutionary future. He buoyantly embodied new ideas, new courage, new confidence. He relished power and fame—and put it to the service of the forgotten man. An idealist in purposes, a realist in tactics, he combined boldness and caution, openness and deviousness, sweetness and ruthlessness, a genius for manipulation and genius for inspiration. He greatly enjoyed being president. (ONS)

Tensions mounting in South Lebanon

By Nicolas B. Tatro

NAQOURA, Lebanon—

An unwritten ceasefire agreement has kept the guns silent in this Middle East hot spot since last July. But Israel and the Palestinian commandos have accused each other of provocations and tensions appear to be mounting.

Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization which has about 15,000 fighters in South Lebanon, complains of "daily provocations" by Israel, among them reconnaissance flights, a recent shelling of fishing boats, nighttime patrolling with helicopters and gunboats and a live ammunition maneuver in South Lebanon in late January.

Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other high-ranking officials claim that a squad of Palestinian commandos who infiltrated from Jordan and planted land mines last week violated the ceasefire agreement. Israeli officials also claim Palestinian commandos are bringing large quantities of new weapons into South Lebanon.

Arafat has repeatedly warned of a new Israeli strike against the commandos and cites as evidence a buildup of Israeli troops near the occupied Golan Heights.

An analysis by the *Jerusalem Post* military correspondent on Monday said tensions may be building toward a new confrontation.

United Nations officials at peacekeeping headquarters in Naqoura, only four kilometers from the Israeli border, are admittedly concerned. Bui spokesman Timur Goksel said that since July 28 the ceasefire "has held and there have been no firing incidents."

One veteran U.N. official stressed that if the military standoff collapses it may be difficult to win enough trust on either side to restore peace. "Before the July fighting, there were maybe a dozen rounds a day fired by either side and the rules of the game were known. Both sides could let off steam and justify the expense. It was safety valve," said one U.N. official.

"Now if two Palestinian shells fall on Qiryat (in northern Israel) a full-scale conflict could erupt. That's why the ceasefire is a little bit unhealthy."

One problem appears to be that terms of the ceasefire worked out by the U.N. peacekeeping commander, Lt.-Gen. William Callaghan of Ireland, and U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib were a loosely defined "cessation of hostilities" and nothing was put on paper.

PLO officials insist the ceasefire applies only to the Lebanese border while Israeli statements maintain it covers all commando activities against the Zionist state.

Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador-designate to the United States, told reporters in Tel Aviv the infiltration from Jordan was a "clear violation" of the ceasefire. "There was, I think, an understanding without a reservation that the PLO would cease all activities against Israel."

Rejecting the claim, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said the commandos respected the ceasefire and accused Israel of "repeatedly violating the ceasefire tens of times by air, sea and land."

Israeli claims of violations, the PLO statement said, "constitute the beginning of a campaign of psychological and political propaganda to justify the expected attack on southern Lebanon."

Although alarm bells are ringing in both capitals, U.N. officials say they do not detect any changes on the ground that would indicate an imminent conflict. However, one high-ranking official added that "one should not dismiss the possibility" of renewed fighting.

U.N. sources, who declined to be identified because of the peacekeepers' role as middlemen, said both the commandos and Israel had a vested interest in maintaining the ceasefire. "The Palestinians are demonstrating responsibility and proving they can be depended upon to deliver, while Arafat demonstrated his authority over the myriad of factions fighting in the south," said one U.N. official. "The Israelis do not have to worry about their settlements in the north being terrorized."

In the 15-day battle last July, 2,567 persons were killed or wounded on the Lebanese side of the border, according to PLO figures, with 237 persons killed when Israeli warplanes bombed a Palestinian neighborhood in Beirut last July 17. Israel said seven persons were killed in northern Israel, while many persons fled to the south.

U.N. officials warn that if full-scale fighting erupts, it may be with little warning. "The Israelis can be in the enclave (controlled by Israeli-backed rightist militia leader Saad Haddad) and have their guns firing in one hour's time. They have a tremendous investment in gun positions and their artillery is self-propelled. There is no need to build up in advance," said one U.N. source.

Artillery firing from the enclave, which runs along the entire 80-kilometer length of the Israeli-Lebanese border, is controlled by an Israeli radar base north of Naqoura. The base overlooks the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiya near the Lebanese port city of Tyre.

U.N. sources estimated 200 to 300 Israelis permanently based in the enclave, where Haddad has a militia of about 1,200 men. (AP)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Feb. 5th, the 36th day of 1982. There are 329 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1556 — Truce is signed between France's Henry II and Spain's Philip II.

1811 — George III's insanity necessitates British regency act whereby prince of Wales becomes prince regent.

1877 — Midhat Pasha, leader of Turkish liberals, is dismissed.

1918 — Separation of church and state in Russia.

1971 — U.S. Apollo astronauts land on moon.

1974 — United Nations troops move into area east of Suez Canal that will serve as buffer between Israeli and Egyptian forces.

1976 — Earthquake in Guatemala takes almost 23,000 lives.

1977 — India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi begins reelection campaign with speech at huge rally in New Delhi.

1979 — Ayatollah Khomeini names Mehdi Bazargan as Iran's prime minister.

1981 — U.S. President Ronald Reagan seeks support for major reductions in spending and taxes, saying the United States is in "worst economic mess since the great depression."

Thought for today:

Revenge does us more harm than the injury itself — John Lubbock, English astronomer-mathematician (1803-1865).

سكنا من الاول

More than one wife !!

By Adil Salahi

One of the main points that raise a lot of argument concerning the Islamic family system is that which relates to polygamy. The fact that a limited practice of polygamy is permissible in Islam causes many well-meaning Muslims to feel rather ill-at-ease when the subject is discussed. In those countries of the Muslim world where western influence is at its strongest people are even driven to take an apologetic attitude, advancing some unnecessary and unconvincing arguments in defence of the Islamic system.

On the other hand, opponents of Islam find in Islam's legalisation of limited polygamy a useful 'weakness' through which to hit at Islam. They exploit this point to their ends, in total disregard to objectivity and fair presentation.

Neither the apologies of the former nor the criticism of the latter need weigh too heavily with us. There is nothing in Islam which we need to apologise for. Islam is the system laid down by Allah, the Creator of man, to be implemented by man in order to elevate and enrich human life and to make it a perfectly happy life. Hence, the right approach to Islamic laws and systems is one of objective study, unconditioned by preconceived ideas and alien values.

Islam allows a man to marry up to four wives at any one time. No woman, however, is allowed to be married to more than one husband at the same time. She is, otherwise, free to marry any number of times provided her previous marriage is ended by divorce or widowhood. In short, polyandry is strictly forbidden.

A very important condition of polygamy is fair treatment. A man is required to treat

his wives equally in every respect. Food, accommodation, furniture and good behavior are all included under this requirement. Indeed he should divide his nights equally between his wives. He can make his own timetable provided that he does not stay more than three consecutive nights, with one wife without the consent of the other(s). The Prophet, our teacher, used to see all his wives every day, enquiring after each one of them and reassuring himself that everything was all right with them all.

Obviously, the requirement of fair treatment does not extend to love, since it is an emotion that lies beyond the control of man. Yet the man is required not to make an exhibition of his preferences. Care and fair treatment should be shown to one's wives in such a way as to make none of them feel she is unwanted or wronged. This may be a very difficult balance to achieve, considering all the petty jealousies that may exist between women who share the same husband. Yet every man who chooses to have more than one wife should strive to achieve it as much as he can in order not to have to consider in front of Allah, for any wrong treatment he may be guilty of.

It is to be stressed that the wives of any one man have equal claims on his support and equal shares in his inheritance. All their children by him have equal rights and duties. He has to look after them all equally well, otherwise he would be guilty of unfairness.

Limitation of space does not allow us to evaluate the system and point out its good aspects as well as its disadvantages, if any. We are forced to leave this till next week, Allah willing.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

Prophet, if believing women come to you and pledge themselves to worship no other god besides Allah, to commit neither theft, nor adultery, nor child-murder, to utter no monstrous falsehoods of their own inventions, and to disobey you in nothing just or reasonable, accept their pledges of allegiance and implore Allah to forgive them. Allah is forgiving and merciful.

(The Examined One 60; 12)

Our dialogue

Sir, "Women in Islam" by Adil Salahi 1/1/82

It is with such disappointment and, indeed, anger regarding certain statements made in the above named article that I am moved to write and complain.

The writer wrongly, insultingly and ignorantly totally misrepresents Islam by making such an ill-educated general statement about men being superior to women; is one thus to assume that women are inferior to men and thus subservient chattels?

The question of superiority-inferiority does not apply to the status of the sexes in Islam at all. God teaches us that men have a certain degree of extra rights as a consequence of their extra responsibilities, and the applicable manner of these extra rights is within the context of a "guardianship" nature. Both men and women are equally valuable human beings and the differentiated roles of man and woman does not give rise to differentiated importance attached to each role.

1981 was a sad year for human kind so let us be increasingly careful and truthful regarding articles on Islam so that more benefits of compassion, justice and dignity be brought to the attention of all our

brothers and sisters in 1982. May Allah guide us all. Yours faithfully Mrs. Maryam Anderson P.O. Box 6317 Jeddah

Answer—

One cannot escape the feeling that Mrs. Anderson was so highly worked up when she wrote her letter that she simply let her emotions prevent her from making an objective opinion of the article in question. A second reading may remedy the situation. The author attempts to point out the overall fairness to women that Islam strives for.

Superiority as used in the article does not relate to the humanity or dignity of women. It simply relates to the roles of the two sexes. After all, Mrs. Anderson acknowledges man's "guardianship" of woman. Is not superiority a pre-requisite of guardianship?

We should, however, point out that, over the last few weeks we have carried out a number of articles on the status of women in Islam. Taken together, they present a comprehensive view of the subject. The writer himself emphasizes in one of these articles that the role of the woman, as guardian of the future generation, is by no means less important than that of the man, she looks after the welfare of the present generation.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 44 A pledge of support

The six men from Madinah who adopted Islam when they were on pilgrimage went back to their people to explain the principles of their new religion to their people.

The fact that there was a large Jewish community in Madinah, known then as Yathrib, meant that its Arab population were familiar with the concept of the oneness of Allah.

They indeed recognized that this very concept made Judaism a far superior religion to their own idol worship. Hence the response with which the efforts of the six was met was very impressive indeed.

Perhaps Islam could not have had a more fertile soil in Arabia than Madinah. Tired of their unending tribal wars, its inhabitants yearned for a change which could, hopefully, bring with it their own unity. The Jews could have had a telling influence in Madinah had they not adopted a condescending attitude towards its people.

In no time Islam was the central topic of conversation in every house and in every gathering. Many people accepted Islam and longed to meet the Prophet. The obvious time for such a meeting was the following pilgrimage season when the original six were joined by six more to meet the Prophet at Aqaba, a place between Mina and Makkah.

The Prophet was very pleased with the determination shown by this delegation for the cause of Islam. They were so keen to do their utmost for their new faith. The Prophet, however, did not ask them, at that particular stage, for protection as he used to ask other tribes. A shrewd statesman, he recognised that such a pledge would come at the right moment without him asking for it. What was needed immediately was to consolidate the new base in Madinah.

Hence, the Prophet entered into a covenant with the twelve men, ten of them were from the Khazraj while two were from the Aws. The terms of the covenant meant that

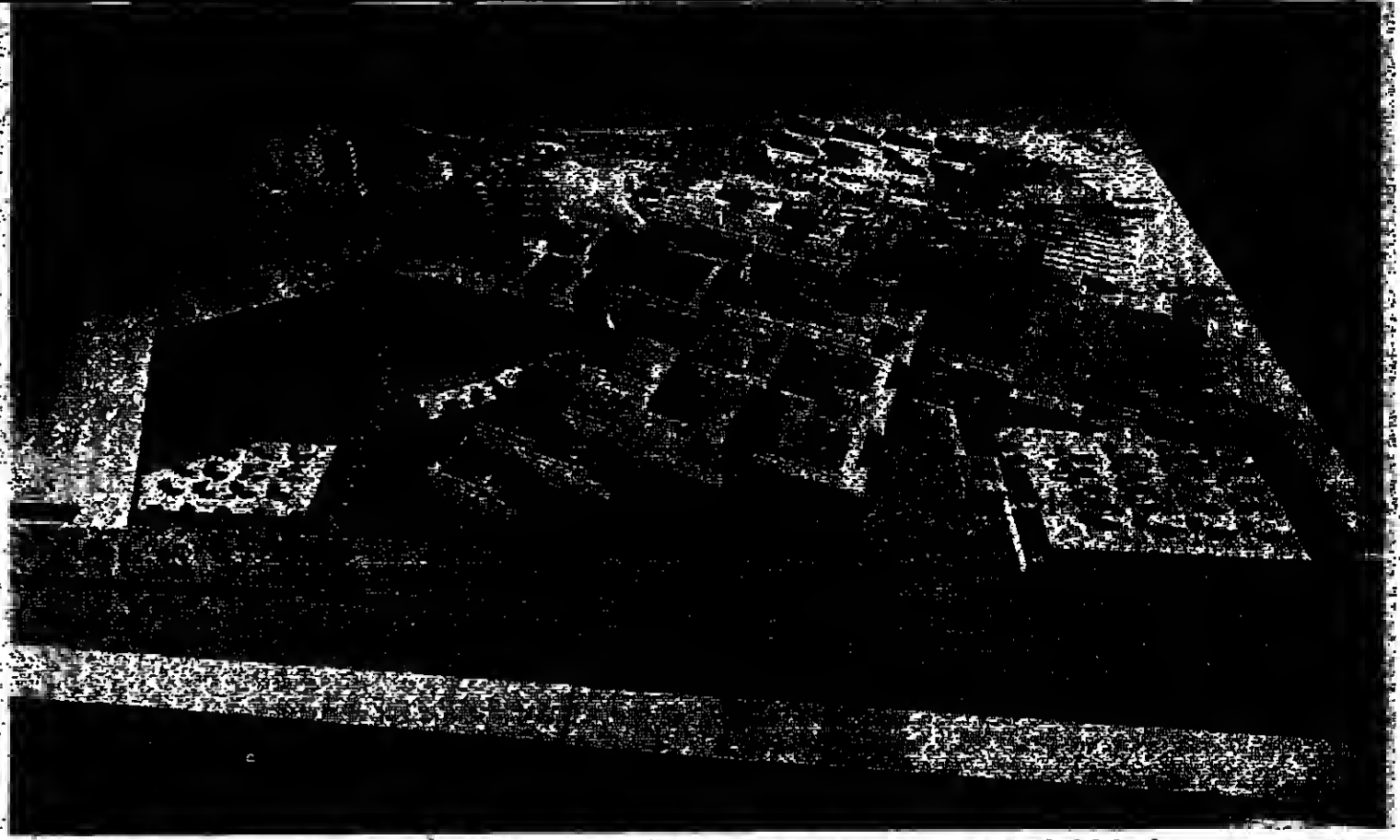
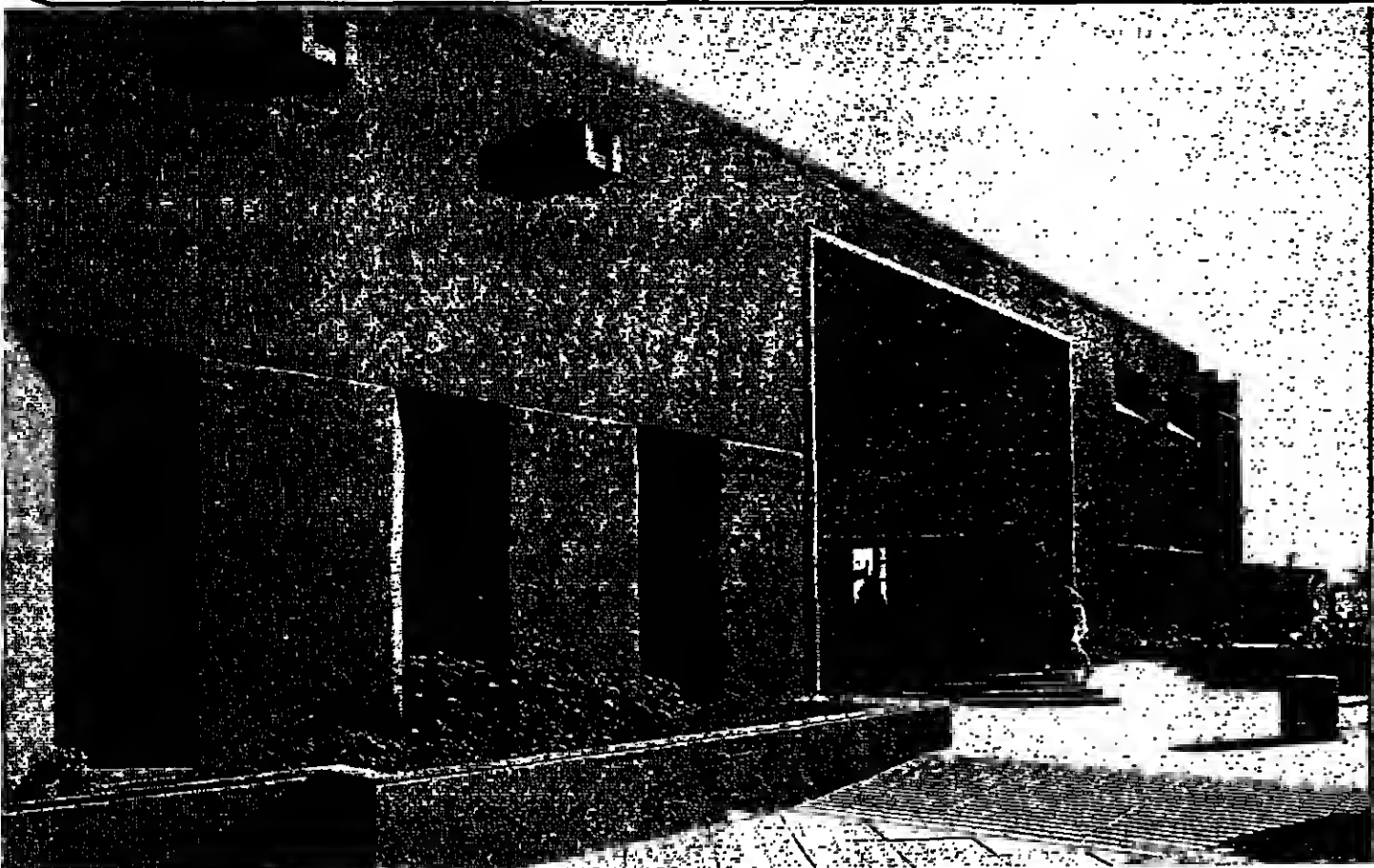
the twelve pledged themselves "to worship no other god besides Allah, to commit neither theft, nor adultery, nor child-murder, to utter no monstrous falsehoods of their own invention, and to disobey the Prophet in nothing just or reasonable." This covenant came to be known later as "the covenant of women," for its terms continue to apply to women only. Men have to pledge to fight the enemies of Islam in addition to the foregoing pledges.

This pledge of support was a very important breakthrough in the history of Islam. The terms did not include any military provisions but the need for those was not pressing yet. It was enough, for the time being, that Islam should be able to establish its roots in Madinah by the recruitment of more people. After all, Islam does not like to go to war if it could be avoided. Although the Prophet realized that Quraysh would not let Islam move freely in Arabia without trying to silence it by all the means at its disposal, such a confrontation was not yet imminent. Hence the pledge included what could be termed "the Islamic peaceful programs."

The Prophet sent Mus'ah ibn Umair to Madinah with his new followers. His mission was to educate the new Muslims in Madinah in their new faith and to teach them the Qur'an and all they needed to know about Islam. He also led them in prayers. As the memories of the most recent battle between the two tribes, Aws and Khazraj, were still fresh in their minds neither group felt it easy to be led in prayer by someone from the other tribe. Mus'ah was, then, the perfect choice.

Mus'ah also had an additional task, namely, to study the situation in Madinah very closely and to make an assessment of likely reactions for all eventualities. The Prophet would then be able to make the decisions he had to make on the basis of first hand information.

(To be continued next Friday)



UNIVERSITY COMPLEX: The initial portion of the \$300 million Aga Khan University of Health Sciences complex is shown on the left. The School of Nursing is now in operation. Right, a scale model of the full university complex which is scheduled to be completed by 1984.

Islamic building complex rising

Pakistan's Aga Khan University's goal is to fill the growing need for nurses, doctors, paramedics

By Adlai Amor

KARACHI (DN) — A \$300 million complex of modern Islamic buildings is rising at the outskirts of this city. Sharp, neat lines in marble and cement provide a stark contrast to the houses nearby.

When finished by 1984, this 34-hectare complex will house the Aga Khan University of Health Sciences, the first such private institution in Pakistan. The university is unique, with the 721-bed hospital providing high-quality training for 280 nurses, doctors and paramedics so that the best possible health care will be available to Pakistanis.

Today, Pakistan has a shortage of health personnel for its 82.4 million people. What-ever little there are of them are concentrated in the cities while others leave for more lucrative jobs abroad.

There is one nurse for every 17,800 people; one doctor for every 5,940 people; one dentist for every 73,362 people and one primary health care center for every 13,128 people. There's only one hospital bed for every 1,666 people.

The Aga Khan University of Health Sciences hopes to alleviate this situation and raise health care standards throughout the country. Within the complex is a School of Nursing which now adds 16 percent (110) more nurses annually to Pakistan. There is also a College of Medicine which will graduate 100 doctors annually.

Training will also be provided for midwives, paramedics and hospital administrators. Considering Pakistan's health situation, the emphasis will be on primary health care.

The university, the largest single building project in Karachi, is an architectural masterpiece. In fact, the finished School of Nursing was given an Award of Excellence by the U.S. Boston Society of Architects. The hospital and the college of medicine — also designed in the tradition of Islamic architecture — are still to be finished.

The buildings are horizontal, oriented inward toward plot-filled courtyards. They have flat terra cotta roofs, shaded and cooled by wind scoops, those ancient thermal devices are still in use in some villages.

The floor is of marble while decorative motifs following Muslim artistic traditions.

The sequences of portals have been designed to provide elements of surprise, stimulating a sense of discovery as one walks through the complex. A horizontal band of colored tiles delineates the walls or entrances and provides a continuing thread throughout.

Interiors are meticulously detailed, with rich woods and fabrics that add warmth and color. The use of traditional tiles and precise scrollwork further enhance the environment. While patients wait in the hospital complex, they can contemplate on the Muslim calligraphy decorating the walls and screens.

But with such beautiful surroundings, many doctors who recently visited the hospital expressed fear that the university will end up training more medical personnel for export to other countries.

"I cannot see anybody from that place working in the rural areas," Dr. O. Ransome-Kuti of Nigeria said. He added that for their graduates to be effective, the curriculum of the university should be devised by experienced people knowledgeable about Pakistan's health problems.

University officials share the same fear. Says Shams Kassim-Lakha: "Our biggest worry is how not to turn out graduates into medical personnel exports."

He adds that while they are hiring the best international medical trainees, most of their faculty will be Pakistani repatriates. In fact, they have recently linked up with the U.S. Harvard Medical School.

"This not only underlines our pursuit for the highest standards for the newly-established Aga Khan University of Health Sciences, but hopefully will stimulate the transfer of appropriate medical technology from the industrial north to the developing south," says the Aga Khan. The Aga Khan is head of the world's Ismaili Muslims and is a direct descendant of Prophet Mohammed.

Another visiting doctor, Dr. Gabriel Carreon — himself a Filipino hospital administrator who immigrated to Australia — suggests that the university should consult more people in the Third World who are experts in rural and community health.

He added that while Western doctors can provide the technical skills, "the substance must come from people who have gotten their feet dirty while trying to alleviate the

health situations of the people in the developing world."

University officials, however, insist that their main emphasis will always be on primary health care. The hospital will mostly be for secondary care. But this does not rule out the provision of highly sophisticated medical care in the future.

In fact, the Aga Khan Central Health Board for Pakistan which operates some 110 primary health care centers throughout the country, sees the hospital as the key to upgrading their personnel.

"We need the hospital to upgrade our primary health care services," says Dr. Tajuddin A. Manji, president of the health board. He adds that the university will provide a steady supply of medical personnel for their clinics, some of which border China.

Since the first of these clinics were established by the grandfather of the present Aga Khan 60 years ago, the network has spread in both urban and remote rural areas. These

clinics, the largest private network of its kind in Pakistan, provide mass immunization, pre- and post-natal care, iodized salt and tuberculosis prevention.

At the same time that the manpower needs of these clinics will be filled, the university will endeavour to raise the standards of health personnel, especially the nurses. Right now, there is one nurse for every five doctors; the reverse is the ideal.

The lack of recognition for the profession, poor wages and often difficult working conditions have discouraged young women from becoming nurses. There is only one nurse for every 25 patients. And while the needs become more urgent, the incentives have remained negligible.

The Aga Khan Hospital and University of Health Sciences is actually the latest and largest addition to the four hospitals operated by the Aga Khan in Africa and Asia. In addition to the hospitals, 175 health care centers are also under him.

Sheets of 'metallic glass' reduce electricity losses

MYSORE (PTI) — Delegates at the 69th Indian Science Congress here discussed recently a metal like unbreakable glass and an uncorrodable metal like glass.

This advanced technique combining the American General Motor's device and the Soviet "Pistoo-and-Anvil" device is the basis of this rapid solidification of metallic which melts through super cooling.

This advanced form of technology has been developed by the Benaras Hindu University Institute of Technology, a premier technology institute in India.

The technique has phenomenal uses for metallic glass in electric transformers and will cut down power transmission losses anywhere between 50 and 75 percent.

Electricity worth one billion dollars lost in the United States through low resistance of metallic sheets covering transformers, may be retrieved using this technique.

Sponsorship of a national project is being considered by the Department of Science and

Technology (DST) for large-scale production of the ferro-magnetic variety needed by power industry for making electric transformers.

The BHU Institute of Technology will be the core group of the project and associates include major research institutes in India like the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the University of Hyderabad, the Defense Metallurgical Research Laboratory at Hyderabad and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Corporate and Development unit at Hyderabad.

Professor, T.R. Ananthraman, director, DST, says, the technique has the advantage of the high cooling rate of the American device and the metallic glass foil produced has the same uniform cross-section as the Soviet product.

The transformer core "laminations" now made from thin metallic sheets lead to considerable loss as they are magnetic, and its repulsion affect the big transformer industry which uses tons of metallic glass.

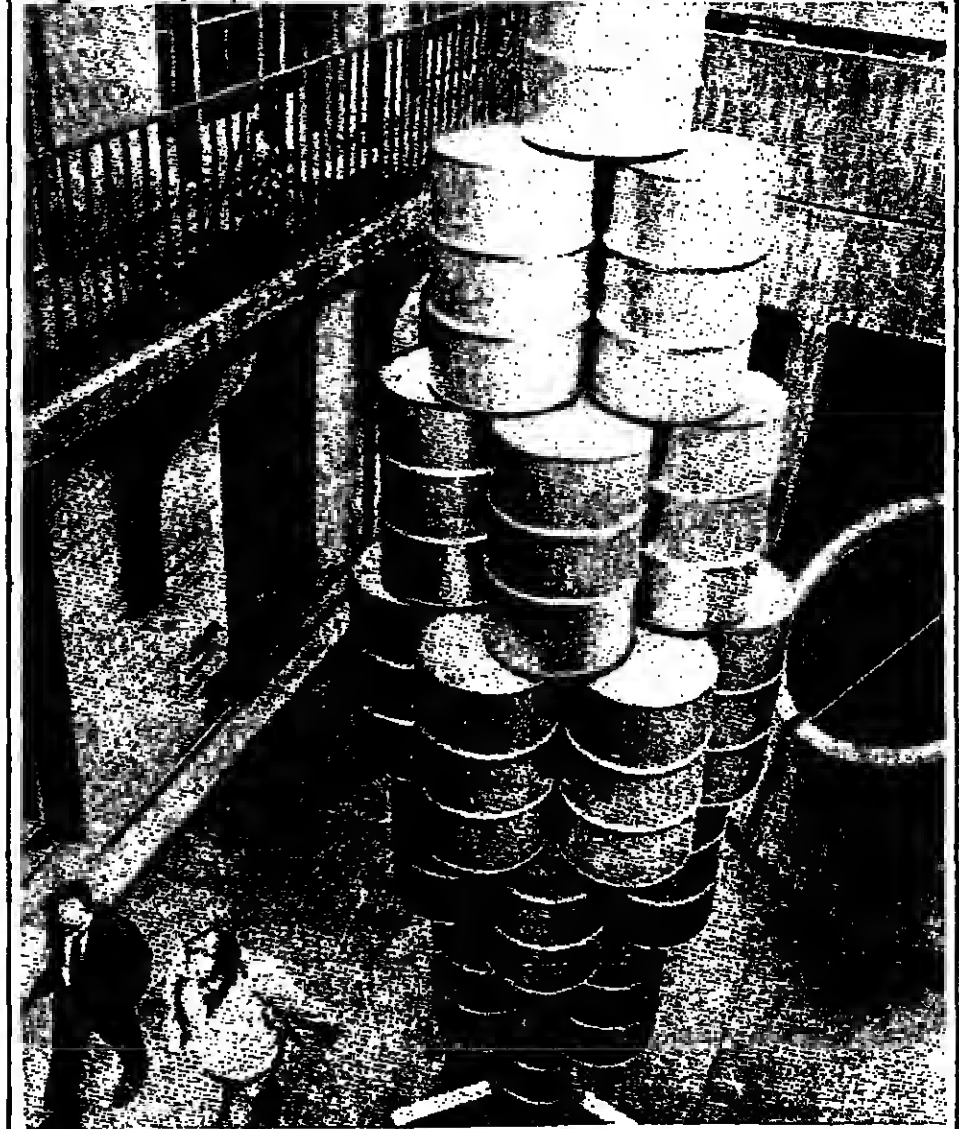
'Stomach-wrap' ensures weight loss

By a Science Correspondent LONDON — A new surgical procedure that actually shrinks the size of the stomach will guarantee weight loss for those people who are dangerously overweight.

Dr. Lawrence H. Wilkinson, a surgeon practicing in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has developed a special gastric material made of dacron mesh impregnated with silicon. After the material has been wrapped around the stomach, the patient cannot consume more than a maximum of three ounces of food per meal.

Unlike the intestinal bypass or stomach-stapling surgery, procedures for treating chronic obesity which can lead to other complications afterwards, the three-hour "stomach wrap" operation has no undesirable after effects.

To date, the operation has been performed on 164 patients weighing at least 100 lbs. above normal who either lacked willpower or had some metabolic problem. For them the operation was a life-saver. Only five patients in the group failed to achieve the desired results.



OIL DRUM MONUMENT: This sculpture called a monument to the oil drum, stands in the courtyard of a university campus in San Francisco, California. The topical sculpture, made by a local artist, consists of 22 used oil drums.

Spanish children dying

Maladies of old age caused by toxic oil

By Ethan Bronner

MADRID (R) — Spanish children who have consumed toxic cooking oil are dying of old age. Their skins hard and shiny, the passages of their lungs and veins blocked by scar tissue, some 12-year-olds have had 60 years of their biological lives telescoped into six months, according to scientists here and abroad.

Heart and lung trouble, even such a normally benign problem as a common cold, have proved fatal to them.

Since last May, when eight-year-old Jaime Vaqueiro died of what seemed at the time to be an odd type of pneumonia, more than 250 Spaniards, many of them children, have been killed by poisoned cooking oil sold illegally door-to-door and at outdoor markets.

Doctors have little hope for the dozens of others under intensive care and for the dozens who will probably replace them in coming weeks and months.

"We are in a trap that seems to have no exit," said Dr. Gertrudis De la Fuente, one of the country's leading biochemists.

As the disease has developed, new stages, all believed unprecedented in medical history, have appeared, bringing new questions and few answers.

For months, researchers believed they had established that rapeseed oil treated with aniline to mark it for industrial use was the cause of the outbreak. But subsequent work has shown other oils to be more toxic.

A family in Bilbao sent in samples of the oil they were using to the national testing center. When it was established that the oil contained no rapeseed or aniline they were told to use it without worry. Several months later, the family became ill.

Dr. De la Fuente said four separate oils had been found to be toxic in laboratory tests yet no element was common to all of them. Hopes of pinning the poisoning on a specific compound are fading.

"We have to accept that we don't know what was in the oil that caused this condition," said Dr. Antonio Noriega, director of one of Spain's largest hospitals.

The disease's first symptoms, high fever,

red spots and inflamed lungs, gave way to slurred speech and joint stiffness. Now many patients are completely paralyzed both internally and externally as their bodies show the distinctive signs of old age.

"Even those who have left hospital and returned to work have decades of scar tissue throughout their bodies and we are extremely concerned about their possible deterioration in coming years," Dr. Noriega said.

Dr. De la Fuente said such "cured" patients would be subject to a wide variety of problems much as the elderly were. She and others said possible genetic damage was a cause of concern although so far there had been no evidence of any.

The only treatment available at the moment is to treat the symptoms and offer psychological therapy, doctors say.

Scientists believe that the oil sets off a self-destructive process in the body in flooding it with what are known as free radicals, highly reactive compounds that tear away at cell membranes.

An early theory that the free radicals caused the body's immune system to destroy the damaged cells has been discarded after further investigation. Instead, researchers now have clear evidence that the cells reacted by building scar tissue around the damage, blocking organs and passageways in a manner very reminiscent of the aging process.

Dr. Adolf Michelson, an expert on free radical pathology who works at the Institut de Biologie in Paris, says aging in all people may well be the result of free radical aggression over a long period.

Spaniards who have consumed the toxic oil are perhaps getting old at a highly accelerated rate for the same reason, he says, although there is still not enough evidence to show conclusively that free radicals are to blame in this case.

In addition to the human toll, Spain is suffering a huge material price from the toxic oil.

Unofficial estimates put the cost of the research, treatment, trial proceedings against those accused of trafficking the oil and compensation to the families of the dead at almost \$80 million and as yet there is no end in sight.

Best provisions in USSR

Siberian workers have rewards, compensations

By John Morrison

UST-ILIMSK, Soviet Union, (R) — "A hundred kilometers is no distance and a hundred roubles is no money." Visitors to Siberia quickly learn from this and similar sayings that they have come to a place where superlatives trip easily off the tongue.

Power stations are bigger, rivers wider, plans are more ambitious and temperatures lower than anywhere else in the Soviet Union.

Somehow the gap between Soviet propaganda and Soviet reality, which often yawns wide in Moscow, seems to get narrower in Siberia.

In Ust-Ilimsk, a town of 90,000 which did not exist 15 years ago, a mother takes her child to kindergarten in an early morning temperature of -40C (-40F).

At eight a.m. it will be another two hours before the pale sun peers through the freezing fog above the pine forest, but buses and trucks are already rumbling through the white streets.

There are no rules stopping outside work when the temperature drops to a specific level. Children are however excused from school when it is colder than minus 35 C. (-31F).

On building sites around the town bulldozers drive light fires under their vehicles. Most of them have pulled the flaps of their fur hats down over their ears, a sign that even for Siberia the weather is a little chilly.

Officials say that when the temperature gets really cold — down to minus 58 or 60 C (58 to -76 F) the work stops. But this is more to protect the expensive equipment than the workers.

Siberians just have to be *Zakalyonny* (steelied), say the local officials.

What makes the Soviet development of Siberia unique is that not just workers but wives, children, pensioners and complete communities of more than 100,000 people are being created in this hostile environment.

On some remote construction sites which can be reached only by helicopter or small plane, workers are flown in and out, leaving their families behind.

But the distances in Siberia are so vast and the problems of maintaining regular transport so serious that this method can be used only for the most remote projects.

Elsewhere the pattern is that of Ust-Ilimsk — complete towns built from nothing in the taiga where only small villages of hunters and foresters lived before.

Ust-Ilimsk's mayor, Yuri Fedotov, says the average age in the town is 24 and there are 30,000 children, or one third of the population.

Of the 90,000 people 9,000 work in an anacardic and timber works built largely to export to Eastern Europe. Some 400 operate a huge hydroelectric power station, several thousand more are construction workers and drivers, while women work most in the service sector.

Soviet planners have found from experience that a high turnover in the labor force can only be stopped by building enough flats, schools, kindergartens and better amenities for sports and recreation than are usual elsewhere.

Fedotov says the housing situation is no worse than in Moscow, but still between a fifth and a half of all workers move out each year and return to more temperate zones.

"People who stay here three years as a rule don't leave," he says.

The attraction of staying in Ust-Ilimsk is a financial one. Workers receive a 10 percent bonus after they have stayed a year, 20 percent after two years and so on until they have stayed five years.

There is also a regional coefficient which raises wages by 60 percent in industry and 30 percent in the services sector.

The authorities obviously make an effort to supply Siberia with goods that are hard to find. The town restaurant in Ust-Ilimsk boasts Czech products which are almost impossible to find in Moscow.

But food supplies remain a problem, especially milk and meat, most of which has to be shipped in by train from other areas of the Soviet Union.

Agriculture is the weakest link in the Siberian economy, as in the Soviet economy as a whole. Before 1914 Siberia exported large quantities of butter to Europe, but now it is in short supply.

In Irkutsk, a city of half a million, there are ration tickets which politely invite residents to place a monthly order for one kilo (2.2 pounds) of meat and 300 grams (10.5 ounces) of butter.

Further north in Bratsk, an industrial city of a quarter of a million which dates from the 1950s, there is no formal rationing system but meat and dairy products are only rarely available.

Ust-Ilimsk, according to Mayor Fedotov, gets priority supplies because it is further north still. Meat consumption per head last year was 69 kilos (152 pounds) compared to a national average of 57 kilos (125 pounds) and a recommended norm for Siberia of 87 kilos (191 pounds).

For those who stay, living in Siberia brings other compensations such as retirement five years earlier than the usual age of 60 for men and 55 for women.

Summers are short but very hot. In winter there is plenty of opportunity for cross-country skiing, and hunting. Those who prefer to sit still can try fishing on the frozen rivers.

Eng and Chang became world famous

'Siamese twins' never had privacy, freedom to move

A.B. Rajput

KARACHI, (PFS) — Imagine being permanently shadowed by some one wherever you go, or live during day or night. Obviously you would feel not only uneasy or embarrassed but ultimately get exhausted and lose your patience due to not having any privacy or freedom of movement.

Eng and Chang were born together in May, 1811 lived physically together for 63 years. The two were thus part of each other, always moving, eating and working together, and even sharing the same bed, toilet and bath.

This, in brief, was the sort of life led by these two men, joined together by birth, whose existence was a "permanent duet" and for whom medical science was unable to offer any relief. It took great will-power, tolerance and almost super-human command of mind over body (or two bodies) to make for themselves a way of life which was as near to normal as they could, to achieve happiness and satisfaction.

A peasant woman, half-Chinese and half-Malay in descent, living in Meklong in Siam (Thailand), gave birth to the twins, joined together in the middle by a pliable fleshy ligature and with a single umbilicus serving both babies.

The strange factor about these twins was that they arrived in the world together, and not one after the other as is usual in a twin birth. The fleshy band which joined them, straightened out and held the two babies side by side. As they lay on the bed, the one on the left was called Eng, meaning "to tie strongly", while that on the right was named Chang, meaning "pale, weak". These names were presumably given to the twins, because Eng was tied strongly to Chang who was the paler and weaker of the two.

Chang and Eng, because they were born in Siam, came to be known as "Siamese" twins. Although they were not the first recorded conjoined twins, they were, in fact, the first twins to draw the attention of the world to such a condition and to promote scientific interest to the study of later sets of twins born in the same way. Since the birth of these Siamese twins in 1811, more than 400 cases, live and still born, have been reported in medical records.

The mother of Chang and Eng was approached many times by the local barber-surgeons with the offer to saw or burn them apart on a primitive way, but she firmly accused them of being violent and cruel, and did not like the idea of having any unnecessary pain inflicted upon the two babies. She held the view that since they had been born joined together, they should remain in that condition without any human interference.

Thus, the early efforts of these twins at crawling and walking were made with great difficulty, but later grew up to tackle anything that others could do. They main-

tained; "After all, there are two of us: so we must be twice as good."

As the years passed, the two boys were living normal lives, quite as capable as their village playmates at games, swimming, fishing, and handling small boats. However, the two boys, although physically joined together, developed entirely different personalities, and at times fought with each other.

It was a mere chance that the twins Chang and Eng became world-famous. A Scottish merchant named Robert Hunter, happened to see them while they were swimming — with four arms and four legs, surmounted by two heads, all moving in perfect coordination. Hunter immediately thought of exploiting the twins by exhibiting them as freaks of nature in the West. And so, Chang and Eng left Siam on April 1, 1829, on the American ship *Sachem*, under the protection of Hunter and his associate, Abel Coffin, arriving at Boston on Aug. 16, 1829.

In Boston, Coffin and Hunter launched an enormous publicity campaign, hailing the twins as one of the "wonders of the world." The "owners" were well satisfied with their two money-spinners.



ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS: An early lithograph of Chang and Eng, the original 'Siamese twins' in early manhood.

Multinational businesses discouraged

Indian officials fight high drug prices, shortages

By Ajay Sen

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government is locked in a legal battle with pharmaceutical companies over the prices that should be charged for drugs, while a drug shortage forces the country to step up imports of medicine.

Thirteen companies, including six Indian subsidiaries of multinationals, have secured court restraining orders to block official pricing directives on some medicines manufactured by them. The government has appealed against the orders.

Government officials said the courts had not stayed a law passed in 1979 that laid down principles for fixing the prices of pharmaceutical products.

It was unfair to restrict the prices of products without a similar control on production costs, an official of the Organization of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) said.

Many pharmaceutical firms were becoming weak, he said, citing a report in India's *Economic Times* that while sales in 20 leading companies rose 9.5 percent in 1980, their post-tax profit slumped 15.7 percent in that year.

India's per capita consumption of medicines is under two dollars and only 15 percent of Indians can afford proper health care facilities. Half the deaths in the country are among children under the age of five.

Industry sources said large amounts of drugs were being imported to meet a domestic shortage resulting from production cuts by some firms complaining of low profits.

Decontrol would send prices of drugs rocketing and put them beyond the reach of poor Indians, the secretary of the government's Chemicals and Fertilizers Department, K.V. Ramanathan, said.

The government was committed under the current development plan (1980-85) to expand the number of community health centers and it was essential that medicines were kept cheap, a health ministry official said.

Ramanathan said the government was not unfair to the drugs industry. Prices were regularly revised on the basis of representations from the manufacturers and official cost studies and the government was willing to look into the industry's problems, he added.

However, the chairman of Glaxo Laboratories (India), S. Boothalingam, said last month that none of the company's 86 applications for price revision had been officially approved.

There was little optimism for the future until prices were raised to compensate for continually rising costs, he said. Most of the drugs now being imported could be produced within the country, he added.

OPPI sources said low prices, and restrictions on licensing and production capacity utilization had made many foreign companies shelve their expansion plans.

The overall result was that increases in output were below the targeted level, the sources said.

Output of bulk drugs is officially estimated to have risen 6.2 percent to \$300 million in 1980-81 against a target of 24 percent. Drugs worth \$187 million were imported.

With access to the latest technology and

resources of their parent companies, the Indian subsidiaries could produce modern drugs that were not easily available in this country, OPPI sources said.

Thirty-one subsidiaries of multinationals produce 36 percent of the domestic medicine output.

But India's foreign exchange regulations act as a major deterrent to further inflow of foreign technology and investment in this country, OPPI sources added.

The act requires that multinationals reduce

their stakes in Indian subsidiaries progressively to 40 percent from 100 percent in 1976 when the law came into force.

Foreign companies can retain up to 74 percent equity and expand provided they fulfill certain conditions regarding technology and exports.

Ramanathan said the restrictions were designed to promote the growth of Indian companies and curb remittances abroad of profits and fees by the subsidiaries of multinationals.

Polanski finds perfect role, recreating Mozart in Paris

By Paul Webster

PARIS (LOS) — Once rejected by the Polish Dramatic Art School as "too arrogant," Roman Polanski will direct and take the leading role of Mozart in Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus* at Paris's Marigny Theatre in an adaptation by Pol Quentin.

Small, sharp-nosed and still extraordinarily youthful-looking at the age of 48, Polanski is the very recreation of Mozart as he battles with the malevolent influence of composer Antonio Salieri, whose jealousy provides the theme for Shaffer's play.

The Polish-born, naturalized Frenchman does not want anyone to read personal references in the choice of play. Shaffer has described his plot as a "struggle between genius and mediocrity," and there have been

attempts to link Polanski's choice for a stage comeback to his own clashes with established order. Polanski insists, however, that he has turned to the stage from films only to "recover the magic and mystery behind the curtain."

Since fleeing the United States during a scandal, Polanski has shared his time between France and Poland. It was in Warsaw that he decided to put on a French version of *Amadeus* after presenting a Polish translation, also playing the main role himself.

"I am constantly turning round so it was inevitable that I should return to the same place," he said, recalling that his first successes were on stage as a child actor in Warsaw. Polanski's mother died after being deported by the Nazis but his father is still living in Poland. As a schoolboy, Polanski was fascinated by opera and his chance to act came by accident. His class watched a children's radio program being made in Cracow, and he criticized the children taking part for lack of sincerity.

He was asked if he could do better, proved that he could and was given the main role in a play in which a child is adopted by the Red Army. The author was Russian and at a festival of Soviet theater in Warsaw, Polanski was awarded a prize. From then on he plunged into learning all he could about the theater.

The child prodigy image worked against him, though, and after being rejected by the drama school, he studied cinema at Lodz. His cinema successes in Poland and the United States have made him a cult figure in France, but his return to the stage started in Italy, where he directed Alban Berg's opera *Lulu* in 1974, followed by Verdi's *Rigoletto* in Munich in 1976.

After the film *Tess* he was asked to play Hamlet at the Comedie Francaise but the theater's program is full for two years and, while this project hangs in the balance, he has turned to *Amadeus*.

The intense rehearsals are marked by a profound attention to detail in which, for example, a manual of 18th century court manners has guided actors' gestures. "I don't start by cutting a suit and then looking for someone to wear it," Polanski said. "My husband is *haute couture*."

SELF-SERVICING

HOW TO FIT A NEW FAN BELT

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

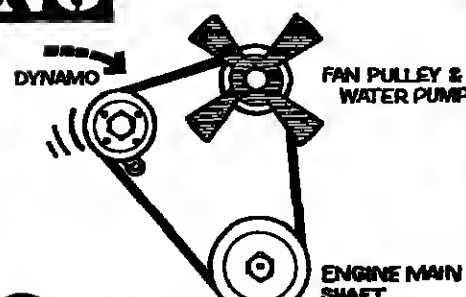
WHEN THE FAN BELT BREAKS, THE RED WARNING LIGHT ON THE DASHBOARD GLOWS BRIGHTLY. THIS MEANS: ① THE ENGINE WILL VERY QUICKLY START OVERHEATING; ② NO ELECTRIC CURRENT FROM THE DYNAMO SO THAT THE CAR IS NOW POWERED, ELECTRICALLY, ONLY FROM THE BATTERY.

TOOLS FOR THE JOB

TWO SPANNERS
A PIECE OF WOOD FOR A LEVER

MATERIALS

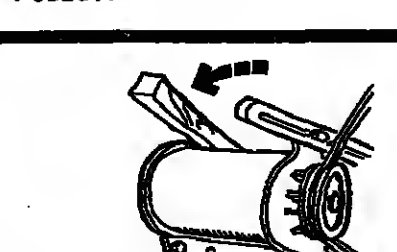
A FAN BELT OF CORRECT SIZE FOR YOUR CAR. SEE YOUR HANDBOOK OR ASK AT A GARAGE — GIVE YOUR CAR'S MAKE, MODEL & YEAR.



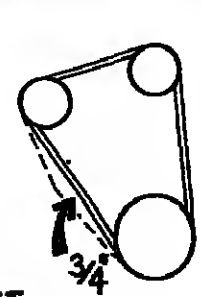
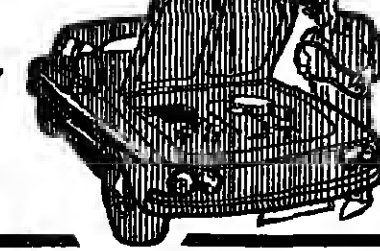
① TO REMOVE THE OLD BELT, THE DYNAMO MUST BE MOVED INWARDS ON ITS PIVOT.

② THIS IS DONE BY LOOSENING CLAMP NUTS ① AND, IF NECESSARY, PIVOT NUTS ② & ③

③ TAKE THE NEW BELT AND CHECK CAREFULLY FOR FAULTS THEN PLACE IT IN POSITION OVER THE FAN AND ROUND ALL THREE PULLEYS.



④ LEVER THE DYNAMO AWAY FROM THE ENGINE AND TIGHTEN NUTS. CORRECT TENSION OF THE BELT IS FOUND WHEN THERE IS ABOUT 3/4" PLAY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LONGEST SIDE. ON SOME CARS THE PIVOT MAY BE ON TOP WITH THE CLAMP BOLTS UNDERNEATH.



Car seats, restraint systems best

Automobiles can be child-proofed to prevent injury to passengers

By Nan B. Anthony
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The blow came out of nowhere; the car rocked underneath me and spun crazily. I tried to turn in the front seat to catch sight of my two children sitting in the back seat of our car, but the force of the collision kept turning me back. Things seemed to move in slow motion; glass was shattering everywhere. From the side of my vision I could see only one child. Where was my other son?

As the car finally came to rest against the roadside embankment and I could turn myself around, I felt a rising panic. One boy was there, miraculously unhurt. Where was my other son? I climbed frantically into the back seat but he was not there.

The impact of the crash had forced open one of the back doors and flung him out on the roadside. Only the grace of God saved him from death. Neither child had been wearing a seat belt.

It is an interesting and often tragic fact that most parents take the greatest care to protect their children from accident and injury, except in the instance of the leading cause of accidental death in many countries — automobile accidents.

In developing countries, as automobile ownership increases, so do the number of child deaths related to auto accidents. Frequently, programs of driver education, for beginning drivers, are either unavailable or limited. This, too, increases the possibility of accident. Rough, or improperly surfaced roads also add to the likelihood of injury for unrestrained auto passengers.

In countries where automobile ownership is very high, this has been a problem of long-standing. In the United States, auto crashes have long been the leading cause of accidental death of infants and young children.

There is an easy way to protect children from injury and death in automobiles — proper child seats and restraint systems.

Second Collision Worst

To understand why restraints are so important, it is first necessary to understand what happens in a crash, or a sudden stop. When the car stops, the occupants continue forward at the same speed the car was traveling — until something or someone stops them. It is this "second collision" that is frequently fatal for small children who can literally become flying missiles.

Without being involved in an accident or seeing a demonstration of the effects of colli-

sion, it is hard to imagine the impact of even a slowly moving vehicle. To calculate the force of a crash simply multiply weight by speed. For example, a 10 pound baby traveling at the speed of 30 miles per hour will impact at the weight of 300 pounds.

Some people believe that chances for survival are greater if one is "thrown free". They do not understand the facts — or the laws of physics. You are 30 times more likely to be killed if you are thrown free from a car involved in a collision. It is a most unusual occurrence for someone to have suffered more serious injury because he was restrained by a seat belt.

Many parents believe that their child, particularly an infant, will be safer being held in their arms than being placed in an infant seat. This is simply not true. In a crash, the force literally tears the child from the arms of one wearing a seat belt and propels them into other objects in the car, the windshield or the dashboard. Or, even more tragically, the child can be crushed to death by the body of his own parent who is himself thrown forward by the momentum of the collision.

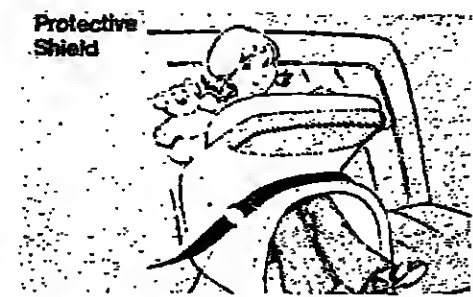
Child restraint devices and seats work in two important ways: First, they anchor the child to the vehicle seat and reduce the forces to which he may be subjected, and second, they spread the force of the crash over the skeletal frame of the body, which can better absorb the shock.

All children under five years of age and 40 pounds should have some form of car safety seat or restraint system. There are some carriers which are especially designed for infants up to 20 pounds and can be used as the seat of a stroller as well as for feeding and carrying the baby. The time to start using an infant carrier is on the first ride — perhaps home from the hospital.

Driving is much safer for all concerned when children are properly restrained. Moving children are a dangerous distraction to the driver. Many of the toddler seats, for children aged two to five, are elevated so that the children have a better view out of the car windows.

SAFETY-APPROVED CAR SEATS

FOR THE INFANT ... FROM BIRTH TO AGE 9-12 MONTHS OF AGE



A few simple rules:

A few simple rules to remember which may save your child's life:

1. Have an approved safety seat and use it. Buckle up, including the driver, before starting the car.
2. Seats are portable, so transfer them if using another car.
3. If you are forced to ride without a car seat, toddlers should ride in the back seat buckled in the car seat belt. Infants should be cushioned with blankets and placed on the floor of the back seat.
4. For older children, particularly those ages six to 10, who object to sitting still in the car, keep small puzzles and books in the car for them to use.
5. Proper restraint is as important for short trips — even a few miles — as for all day driving.

Made by hand in Taiwan

Oiled-paper umbrellas are a popular decoration

TAIPEI — Oiled paper umbrellas gained their popularity here and have now become a handicraft item which is prized by foreign



DRYING IN THE SUN: After paper umbrellas are completed they are dried in the sun and then given a final coat of wood oil.

collectors and tourists. The skill of making paper umbrellas was first introduced to Taiwan by a Cantonese *sifu* (master) more than 100 years ago. The traditional art of making Chinese umbrellas is still alive and well in Meinung, an old Hakka town in southern Taiwan.

The original Chinese ideograph for umbrella was a word *gai* meaning "cover". Legend has it that the *gai* was invented from 722-484 B.C., but there is not any written proof of its existence until much later.

Artisans today guess that the ribs of the earliest umbrellas were constructed of bamboo, covered with silk. Hence, early ideographs for *gai* were composed of a silk radical and bamboo elements; it later evolved into what appears to look like an opened umbrella.

Despite its beauty and elegance, the silk umbrella was not very practical in tropical, rain-drenched southern China. This problem was solved with the use of oil-paper, an excellent water repellent.

One umbrella factory is located in a village resident's home on the bank of a lake. Upon entrance to the house, visitors are immedi-

ately confronted by a grove of half-finished umbrellas. Amid the forest sit three artists stripping bamboo, boring holes and rubbing on wood oil. The entire house is permeated with the odor. One of the workers says that in old days the work was divided among four people. Most modern Chinese ideographs show four stick-figure representations of men sitting under an inverted shelter.

In making a traditional umbrella, the first step is to saw bamboo for the buttress. A special kind of bamboo is used which is both hard and flexible. If first must be soaked in water for a month to remove the sap. After soaking, the ribs, head and handle are formed. A special borer is used to pierce holes in critical spots along the ribs, an instrument which literally takes years to master.

The next part is very tedious, the ribs must be tied with cotton thread, persimmon juice adhesive is used to mount *mien* paper onto the frame.

Most people are amazed that *mien* paper is put onto the umbrellas in pieces which are first immersed in a tub of persimmon juice. The paper is soaked for a half hour, taken

out, placed on a board and excess juice pressed out. After the paper is pasted onto the ribs, the umbrella is taken outside to dry in the sun. After drying, it is brought back inside for a coating of wood-oil.

Making umbrellas is an exacting job which takes experts at least half a day to produce one umbrella.

The umbrellas made in Meinung follow a southern tradition because in the north the climate is much drier than the south. Meinung is an old town whose inhabitants were, until recently, untainted by the sophistication of the outside world.

The venerable tradition of umbrella making was handed down by their ancestors to make the village unique and quaint.

The process of making a traditional Chinese umbrella by hand is slow and relatively expensive. Each umbrella is constructed with great care and skill, as if the craftsman himself was going to use it.

Due to this ardor and dedication and due to consumer boredom with impersonal, assembly-line products, the once scorned Chinese umbrellas are now making a comeback.

An all-around cosmetic, henna is prepared here

By Razna Siddiqi

JEDDAH — The desire to improve on one's basic looks has occupied women from time immemorial. All kinds of cosmetic concoctions have been brewed since ancient times to beautify women from the top of the head to the tip of the toes. Research into the history of the cosmetics shows that a great many formulas and beauty potions derived from natural sources have originated in Arabia. In spite of an endless variety of mass produced cosmetics available now, many of the indigenous beauty aids often prepared at home are still favored here. Henna is one such grooming aid whose popularity has not waned.

Henna's shrub (*lawsonia inermis*) is a cooling herb with astringent properties found in the Arabian peninsula and the Near East. Its origin and use as a beauty agent and medicinal aid can be traced back to the ancient Egyptians. People in this region have powdered their feet with henna in the summer to cool them. It has been considered an excellent remedy to apply henna paste to the soles to cool a fever.

Henna, whether obtained by grinding its green leaves, mixing it with a little water to form a paste or by mixing readily available henna powder with water — all result in a pretty, reddish orange tint. No doubt, it must have been henna's natural coloring quality that first started its use as a cosmetic.

In the areas where henna leaves grow, women 'henna' their hands and feet and even use it as a nail dye. The art of applying henna is intricate and artistic designs have become popular in recent years, especially in the Indo-Pak subcontinent and among North African and Arab women. In these regions, henna is associated with happiness and good fortune.

The el-Henna ceremony a day before the wedding, where the bride's feet and hair were applied with henna, was an important part of the Saudi nuptial custom not too long ago. In Bangladesh, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, it is still an essential part of the wedding festivities.

Fresh henna paste used as a face mask leaves the face glowing and pores tightened.

Henna is considered a very good hair dye or for covering the grey and can be an excellent conditioner. Because of these qualities, it is gaining worldwide popularity.

Henna does not change the chemical structure of the hair as chemical dyes do. It simply coats the hair giving it at the same time body and thickness. An Arab lady who has used it for many years suggests not to use henna on top of chemically dyed hair as this can damage the hair.

Use of henna as a coloring agent as well as hair conditioner has been accepted by several Western cosmetic firms and a variety of henna shampoos, conditioners and tints are now commercially sold. Many of these companies boast of having their own henna fields and guarantee that there are no chemical additives in their products.

With henna it is impossible to predict exactly what color the hair will turn out. It can give the hair auburn highlights or turn it a flaming red depending on the natural hair color.

Some powdered henna in very dark, almost black color is also available in the souks here. This is used to give a back tint to the hair or to cover the gray. It is called *Ajami* and often comes from Iran. The best natural orange color henna is believed to be found in

Madinah; a very small quantity of this type of henna is required for use and a SR10 bag can last for a long time.

There are numerous ways of applying henna. Some techniques include:

— Remember that henna does stain the hands and you will not be able to wash it off. It wears off naturally. If applying on hair the use of gloves is suggested.

— For tinting nails, mix 2 tablespoons of henna with juice of a lemon and some water or hot tea to make a thick paste. Paint this on the nails for half hour or longer for a deep orange color. Wash the paste off.

— If you wish to paint your hands while the nails are drying, add a clove of garlic or a pinch of sugar to the above paste. Use a toothpick to draw designs — leave to dry. Retrace the designs with more henna paste for a deeper hue. Wash off after it dries. Some people believe applying a little baby oil or other oil or cream after washing seals the color.

— For a reddish tint in your hair, you can steep one cup dried henna leaves in enough boiling water to cover for about 15 minutes. Strain-off the liquid. While it is still warm, rinse the hair with it. If the henna is in powder form, mix 2 tablespoons of henna in enough warm water to have a thin liquid. Apply to the hair and leave for 20 to 30 minutes. Rinse it off thoroughly.

— As a hair dye, try:

1. One cup of henna mixed with one cup of boiling water.
2. One cup of henna mixed with one cup of strong hot tea. (This will give deeper red tones.)
3. One cup of henna mixed with one cup of coffee. (This will give a brownish tint.)

— Apply the paste to the hair as hot as possible. Wrap in a large old towel or wear a shower cap and let the color develop. Leave it on for from a half an hour to three hours, then wash the henna off thoroughly.

— Some people leave henna packs all day or overnight. Take care that the paste does not drop on clothes or other items made of fabric as it can leave permanent stains.

Experiments on henna color dyes have been carried out for some years and a choice of a few shades is now available in the local stores. Anyone more cautious with color experiments should try these shades first.

CAPTIVITY

The lonely bird flies away from the relentless pursuit of the unwearied huntsman: but his darts reach far and pierce deep. The bird cannot fly too high or too far. The injured bird breaks his wings against the hard, unyielding bars of the cage — hoping to regain the freedom of the clear blue sky. The unconcerned huntsman clears the cage. He gathers all the feathers and scatters them to the winds!

By Y. Tahir

Bulimarexia is almost epidemic

Fatness phobia in women shows a compulsion to gorge, purge food

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON — Bulimarexia. It is a strange word for a strange and secret compulsion. It thrives where women strive — in professions, in responsible jobs. It is rampant, almost epidemic, say researchers, on college campuses. Overwhelmingly its victims are women.

Most often they have all the trappings of success. They are competitive, perfectionist, attractive, middle-class and well educated.

Kelly is 21 years old. She is a perfectly beautiful young woman. She is slim and leggy. Her jeans fit her the way Brooke Shields' Calvin fit her. Kelly could be on the cover of *Glamour* or *Cosmo*, easy. Her complexion is rosy. Her smile is wide and warm. She is bright, a student at a local university — articulate and open.

Until last July she was a prisoner of bulimarexia and had been for about four years, close to the average for those who seek professional help. Bulimarexia, phobic about fatness, have an all-but-irresistible compulsion to gorge enormous amounts of food — perhaps 10,000 calories at a sitting or even more — and then purge it either by self-induced vomiting or abuse of laxatives or diuretics.

Kelly is not her real name. In fact, none of the women at a recent group therapy session would permit use of their names. The percentage of women who are afflicted by this particular eating disorder may be much higher than the estimated 20 percent, particularly among the most susceptible groups.

Kelly is an almost classic example. She still must fight the compulsion, but she is, she feels, getting it together.

A typical episode — she says she wrote them down because she knew she'd never believe it later — might include eating at one sitting "three shrimp crepes, half a cake, a dozen cookies, the rest of the cake, the rest of the cookies, a quart of ice cream, potatoes, potato chips, more ice cream."

Mary Beth, who is 47 years old and has been bulimarexic for about 15 years, laughs, but bitterly. That, she says, would have been only the beginning for her.

There were eight women in the group. Two

of them recovering from anorexia (aversion to food). The rest were women who engaged in bulimarexia.

The gorge-purge ritual may be once a month at first. Eventually, possibly because the body's hunger cues have been confounded, it happens as often as three times a day, even up to 10 episodes daily. It often starts after a diet has been completely successfully and, like anorexia, it appears related to separation — either from home for the young adult or from a broken romance. It may go on for years with no one's suspecting.

It is capricious, though, and it may kill at any time with a sudden and irrevocable cessation of heartbeat. "Cardiac arrest," says a woman, is "the ultimate answer to your weight problem."

Judith Asner, a clinical social worker in Maryland, recently placed a small personal advertisement in *Washingtonian* magazine offering help for the syndrome. She received 20 phone calls before the magazine was technically out of the stands.

With almost no advance publicity, a Georgetown University diet management center seminar on bulimarexia drew some 50 people on a recent Saturday morning. Almost all were suffering from the syndrome. Georgetown has been treating bulimarexia and the closely related anorexia for about two years.

Dr. Martin Caesar, the Georgetown unit's psychiatric consultant, and other experts would not be surprised to find a heavy concentration of the problem in the Washington area. But its existence is so passionately guarded by those who engage in it, and they are so isolated, even alienated, that estimates remain only that.

Becky is small, about 5 feet 3, trim and quick. She represents another common aspect of bulimarexia: The out-of-control impulse. The gorging may take the form of an impulsive, uncontrolled buying binge, an impulsive personal relationship, even kleptomania, the specialists say.

It is also expensive. One of Asner's clients said she was spending something like \$600 a week to feed her addiction.

One of the first major researchers on bulimarexia in the U.S. was Craig Johnson.

Ph.D., director of the anorexia nervosa project at the Michael Reese Medical Center in Chicago.

Johnson prefers the word gorge to binge to describe the bulimarexic behavior, because, he says, "if you ask a roomful of women how many have binged, they'll all say yes."

One of the problems, he notes, is the very attractiveness of the bulimarexics. "People in the clinic who watched them walk to my office told me if I could put (whatever caused it) into a bottle and market it, I'd be a rich man. There is a subtle envy of women who seem to be able to eat whatever they want and yet be able to maintain the weight."

"It's very difficult to take that gratification away from them ... they sense this very dramatically."

Not that the women enjoy the food. "Oh," says Kelly, "the first part of a planned binge you may enjoy, but then you're just like a stuffing machine. You don't know what you're doing. You don't know what you're eating."

"What we do," said Kelly, "instead of dealing with reality, we create our own reality, and it's between eating and not eating, between thin and fat. Instead of dealing with real problems and stresses, we just deal in that little box."

But there are other more subtle health problems that can make the bulimarexic fatally vulnerable to illnesses — flu, for example — that healthier people can withstand.

Aaron Altschul, director of the diet management program at Georgetown and a Ph.D. nutritionist, describes a series of nutritional upsets, including the loss of protein when the digestive process is interrupted.

Other ills the bulimarexics suffer include incredible tooth decay and wearing away of tooth enamel — caused by the acid in the vomit. Also infections of the salivary glands, dry skin, acne, muscle spasms, falling hair, bloodshot eyes, kidney and liver damage, as well as constipation and hormonal imbalances among other unpleasantities.

It can, researchers are finding, be caused by specific physiological disorders, including tumors of the hypothalamus and forms of epilepsy. There is often a clinical depression connected with it.

The 'ins' of 1981 are 'out' in 1982

By Tony Kornheiser

SANTA FE, New Mexico (LAT) — Just when you thought it was safe to go back into your halter. Just when you thought it was safe to talk to your daughter. Just when you thought it was safe to give your shrink the feta cheese you bought her....

That's right. It's "ins" and "outs" time again, chic fans. Either you are or you ain't. Either you got it or you don't. Either you be or you was.

If you have to ask, you've already blown it. If you want to be "in" when you do it, rest in New Mexico. Here's looking at you, pizza man.

INS
Santa Fe
black velvet
colored bow
trickle-down
synthesizers
MBAS
petticoats
corsets
shorts
full trousers
designer sweats
yellow socks (men)

OUTS
St. Tropez
gold lame
boring beige
supply-side
guitars
Ph.D.s
slips
camisoles
knickers
jodhpurs
designer jeans
red socks (men)

peewee
angels
short hair
voive candles
funk
stuffed pasta
silver
art deco
Moonie Dearest
Barbuda
Jackie Collins
Rolling Stones
leg warmers
Fernando Valenzuela
strip-o-gram
Fruen Gladie
wing collars
tea
rentals
green olive oil
Samoyeds
Kathleen Turner
William Hurt
boxer shorts
fake jewelry
flowers
dark walls
Italians
nautilus
matte finish
white
Lady Diana
IRA
sub-zero fridge
indoor soccer

bronze
watercores
wild manes
tapers
new wave
ribbon pasta
studs
post modernism
Rocky Horror Picture Show
St. Martin
Judith Krantz
Rolling Stones
anklets
Reggie Jackson
flowers by wire
Hagen Dazs
turtleneck shirts
coffee
condos
safflower oil
Afghans
Bo Derek
Richard Gere
french briefs
real jewelry
penns
light walls
French
lifting weights
polo players
birthday sparklers
dyed eyelashes
pickups
nuptials
John Reed
quality

Patty Hearst Shaw
jellybeans
fluorescent
raccoon
J.R. Ewing hat
Rokex
Studio 54
Chorus Line
Lillian Moses
Joan London
salshies
long chains
paisley
tangerines
pavlovski
soft beds
Grace Slick
slam dancing
noirville cuisine
hot tubs
answering machines
hard sounds
buffing
paper napkins
'80s
Idaho potatoes
alligators
birthday candles
mascara
mopeds
red
Jerry Falwell
liss



AN 'IN' PLACE: Barbuda is the 'in' place to vacation in 1982. St. Martha is now 'out.'

15% increase over 1982

U.S. arms budget set at \$255b

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has presented Congress with a military budget for fiscal year 1983 totaling \$255 billion, a 15 percent increase over the previous year, Congressional sources said here.

Weinberger presented his budget at closed door sessions of the Senate Armed Forces Committee Tuesday and the Senate Armed Services Committee Wednesday — five days before it will be formally presented to President Ronald Reagan. He submitted his package which is about \$10 billion higher than most people expected.

Its contents were leaked to the press by congressional members and staff, who said Weinberger had valiantly defended his budget before senators and representatives hostile to such a big jump in defense spending at a time when the U.S. was trying to limit its overall budget deficit. The defense secretary has the unqualified support of Reagan, who Oct. 2 last year announced a major modernization program for America's nuclear forces — a "strategic program that America can afford," the president said at the time.

Many experts believe that the Pentagon's

defense estimates, which are spread over several years, are way below what is needed and that as a precautionary measure Weinberger has deliberately set his sight high to avoid running short of cash and to take into account the high rate of inflation. Last year Congress went along with the military budget for 1982, in line with President Reagan's wishes. But the same is not likely to happen for the 1983 budget.

In 1981, the opposition Democrats were reluctantly resigned to seeing cuts in the social program. Late this year is an election at which all the seats in the House of Representatives and a third of those in the Senate are up for renewal. And politicians know that American electors are unlikely to accept the defense sector escaping the cuts which are overtaking other public departments.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has been giving assurances that everything will be done to cut out waste while maintaining that arms programs had to be kept up to match those of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, much of America's planetary exploration program has been salvaged in Reagan's proposed space budget for fiscal

1983. Including money for several deep space projects, Reagan bowed to pressure from the scientific community and overrode his office of management and budget, which had recommended killing all deep space exploration.

The Associated Press obtained an advance copy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget, which proposes spending \$6.6 billion in the next fiscal year. Factoring in inflation, that's about equal to fiscal 1982's \$5.98 billion dollars.

The major share of NASA's new budget, \$1.7 billion is for the space shuttle, completing its test program with two more flights and starting cargo-carrying operational missions late this year. Another \$1.7 billion is for space flight operations, mainly for the shuttle.

That was expected, because Reagan supports the shuttle, primarily for its potential military applications. But Reagan is also proposing monies for several planetary and deep space projects which the office of management and budget had recommended dropping three months ago.

France gears up to bridge technological gap

PARIS, Feb. 4 (R) — President Francois Mitterrand has launched an ambitious plan aimed at making France the most technologically-inventive nation in the world after the United States and Japan.

His Socialist administration has approved an expansion of the country's research effort with a total expenditure of 2.5 percent of the gross national product by 1985.

According to Mitterrand's close aides, this should bring France nearer the United States and Japan and put it ahead of West Germany and the Soviet Union in technological and industrial research.

The government is spending 100 billion

francs (\$16.6 billion) over the next five years on developing advanced technology ranging from the nuclear and aerospace industries to microprocessors, telecommunications, agriculture and food production.

The plan also covers computers and office information systems, bio-medical engineering and automation. France's research and development budget this year is set at 25.4 billion francs (\$4.2 billion) and is almost 30 percent higher than the 1980 figure.

President Mitterrand's technological revolution aims at achieving economic growth, energy independence and the reduction of the working week. It is also designed

Reagan firm on stockpiling oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (R) — The Reagan administration, despite record budget deficit, is firmly committed to the continued build-up of a huge strategic petroleum reserve, government officials say. The reserve was begun after the 1973 oil embargo against the United States and is to contain 750 million barrels by the end of the decade, more than 100 days' current imports.

Kept in underground salt domes in Texas and Louisiana, the oil pool now stands at 234.5 million barrels and is being increased at a rate of 250,000 barrels daily. The administration plans on an average to add 185,000 barrels a day to the reserve through to Sept. 30 and intends to continue additions in the years ahead. "Considering the administration's fiscal policy, I think the reserve is very high on its list of priorities," Richard Furiga, deputy assistant secretary for the reserve in

the department of energy, said in an interview.

The administration, its plans to reach a balanced budget in 1984 hit by the current U.S. recession, has estimated the deficit will be just under \$100 billion this year. In such an economic quandary, it has tried to slash spending and this will affect the reserve next year but to a much lesser extent than some other programs. The administration set aside \$3.8 billion for the reserve this year, to be cut to about \$2.5 billion in 1983, according to government sources.

The Department of Energy itself is likely to be phased out late this year with its programs going to other departments. Most officials believe the reserve will then be moved to the interior department, the federal agency that looks after public lands including mineral rights on these properties. While Japan and West Germany also maintain government oil stocks, many U.S. allies, including some in the Middle East, reacted coolly to the idea of the U.S. strategic reserve.

But after the Arab embargo led to a quadrupling of oil prices and signalled the end of cheap energy in the United States, a number of members of Congress and others were shocked at U.S. vulnerability to cuts in Middle East supplies.

Filling of the reserve began in 1977 but by 1979 OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) started raising prices again, in the tight market caused by a post-revolution slump in Iranian exports. The West Europeans and Japan complained that the U.S. purchases for the reserve on the oil market were helping to drive up prices and President Carter ordered them stopped until the market settled down.

Consortium quits Nigerian project

LAGOS, Feb. 4 (R) — Nigeria has announced the break-up of a consortium with Western oil companies formed to build a \$14 billion liquefied natural gas (LNG) project, but says the government will press on with the scheme.

A statement by the president's office Wednesday said the consortium, Bonny LNG, was going into voluntary liquidation for purely legal and financial reasons. This formal measure "in no way implies that the government intends to abandon the development of Nigeria's abundant natural gas resources," it said.

"Once the necessary plans have been completed, a new company would be set up to prosecute an LNG project that is clearly in Nigeria's interests and with groups with

American car sales nosedive

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (R) — Major U.S. motor companies have announced the worst January domestic car sales in 21 years.

Five companies sold a total 368,000 cars last month, 18.5 percent down on January 1981 and lowest since 1961.

Industry analysts attributed the declines to buyers' disappointment that industry leader General Motors and the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) have been unable to agree on contract terms that would have cut car prices.

The UAW had offered to accept lower benefits to enable General Motors to reduce price and boost sales in the face of competitively priced imported cars while guaranteeing greater job security. The talks between the two sides broke down at the end of last month and industry sources said they would probably not resume soon.

To boost France's ability to help with economic development in the Third World which, French officials say, would help industrialized countries recover from the current international recession halfway through this decade.

The Socialist government is setting its sights on a return to the 1960s—a golden age for research, when France succeeded in developing its own nuclear strike force and a nuclear fast breeder reactor producing more plutonium fuels than it consumes.

France, under the then President Charles de Gaulle, also built the Arian telecommunication satellite launcher which was aimed at lessening Western Europe's dependence on the United States and the Soviet Union in space technology. But recent research and technology ministry figures show investment in research, which reached a high point of more than two percent of GNP in 1967, slipped back to a fairly constant rate of only 1.8 percent during the 1970s.

President Mitterrand believes that nationalization of major banks and the technological sector combined with an extra research effort is essential for French industry. "I am doing with nationalization what President de Gaulle did for nuclear defense, he says. I am giving France its economic strike force."

President Mitterrand has also created an international computerized information center designed to remove language barriers and bring computer science within reach of ordinary people, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

French and foreign scientists are working together in this center, pooling their knowledge and resources. U.S. prof. Nicholas Negroponte of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), who is associated with the project, says it is comparable in magnitude to the late President Kennedy's decision to put man on the moon.

The driving force behind the overall plan is Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the 41-year-old minister of research and technology. Chevènement, an uncompromising intellectual and one of the most impressive debaters in the Socialist ranks, is a leading advocate of the government's ideas for a new society in France.

Mastery of the technological revolution, he says, conditions everything else the government wants to achieve. One reason behind the boost in research spending is Chevènement's considerable political weight in the Socialist Party.

whom we share a common interest," the statement said.

The decision follows withdrawal from the scheme by project managers Phillips Petroleum of the United States last October and the government says, withdrawal this week by another partner, British Petroleum (BP).

A senior government official cited escalating costs and a weaker world gas market among reasons for the decision, adding that BP's withdrawal would mean fewer other parties to bear the higher costs. The group comprised BP and the Anglo-Dutch Shell group, each with a 10 percent interest, Italy's Agip (7.5 percent), Phillips (7.5 percent) and Elf of France (five percent). The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation held 60 percent.

The government official said Nigeria remained determined not to drop the Bonny project, conceived to liquefy Nigerian gas and sell it in Europe or the United States. "We certainly don't regard this as the end of the project. There is a lot of concern that this should not be interpreted as the end of it," the official said.

London commodities

Closing Prices		
Thursday Wednesday		
Gold (\$ per ounce)	385.50	378.50
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	449.60	439.30
3 months	465.50	454.50
Copper cash	869.20	859.00
3 months	898.50	889.00
Tin cash	8980.00	8832.50
3 months	8055.00	8067.50
Lead cash	347.25	337.00
3 months	354.75	348.50
Zinc cash	454.75	448.00
3 months	461.50	454.50
Aluminum cash	595.25	595.50
3 months	618.50	618.75
Nickel cash	3117.50	3135.00
3 months	3155.00	3172.50
Sugar March	173.90	174.70
May	177.00	177.60
Coffee March	1287.00	1219.50
May	1209.00	1171.50
Cocoa March	1182.00	1173.50
May	1161.00	1153.50

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton.
The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

Dollar recovers lost ground

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Feb. 4 — The dollar made a strong recovery in Europe on Thursday's markets, and regained most of the lost ground of Wednesday. Once again, dealers were at a loss to explain the sudden shifts in market sentiments, except to point out to continuing firm Eurodollar deposit rates which kept the one-month rate at 15 1/16 — 15 3/4 percent and the one-year at 15 13/16 — 15 15/16 percent. Dealers also pointed out that Federal Reserve "Fed funds" rates remained firm at 14 3/4 — 14 1/2 percent — up over Tuesday's 14 1/4 percent.

In the European bourses, the Swiss franc and the French franc fell heavily against the dollar, while the German mark and the British pound remained about the same. In the local markets, rial deposit rates opened firm, but remained at opening levels throughout the day with little movement in rates reported.

The American currency did a turnaround in the New York markets Wednesday night with the trend continuing in Europe the next day. With "Fed funds" rates rising by about another 1/4 percent to 14 3/4 percent, the market's sentiment once again turned in favor of the dollar and some dealers were expressing the opinion that Friday's expected money supply figures will also add to the firming pressure on the dollar. Eurodollar deposit rates firmed, but about 1/16 to 1/8 percent in most tenors, but the money markets were more cautious in pushing up rates this time.

In Europe on Thursday, the Swiss franc fell back sharply to 1.8950 after it had traded at 1.8760 Wednesday. The Swiss currency's fall has to be seen in conjunction

with the fall of the German mark, for Switzerland is Germany's principal trading partner and the Swiss authorities are wary about letting the Swiss franc appreciate too rapidly over the mark. As for the German currency, that too was weak at 2.3580 by late Thursday against 2.3410 on Wednesday.

In other currency news, the British pound went back to Monday opening levels of 1.8640, while the French franc hovered at 6.00 level. The Japanese yen continued with its weak performance and traded at 234.80 compared with 233.60 on Wednesday.

In the local market, deposit rates opened at slightly higher levels compared to Wednesday, but Thursday saw little activity in interbank transactions. One-month JIBOR rates opened at 13 1/2 — 14 1/2 percent and later fluctuated by about 1/2 percent either way. Week-fixed funds were quoted at 12 1/2 — 13 1/2 percent, while overnight funds were dealt at 12 percent. The comparable Wednesday rates were 12-13 percent and 11 1/2 percent. Long-term deposits were also firm at 14 1/4 percent, but with transactions reported in this tenor in the Kingdom.

In the exchange markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at 3.4195-05, but later rose to deal at 3.4200-10 when the dollar performed strongly on the European exchanges.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce)	
London	385.25
Paris	378.33
Frankfurt	385.76
Zurich	384.50
Hong Kong	381.69

U.S. embargo move assailed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Grain industry officials have said that talk of a possible new trade embargo against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis already is "melting" grain prices.

"As we see it, farmers must now attempt to function in an environment in which the government has become the most powerful force in the marketplace," said Wayne Nelson, a South Dakota wheat farmer and president of the National Association of Wheat Growers.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared that if the martial law situation in Poland does not improve, the United States will take unspecified new steps to increase pressure on the Soviet and Polish governments.

Some administration officials, particularly Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have said those measures could include an embargo on U.S. exports, although Haig Tuesday opposed the idea of another grain embargo.

Nelson and others who testified Wednesday

day at a hearing of the Senate Agriculture Foreign Policy Subcommittee said the Reagan administration should learn from the last grain embargo, imposed for 16 months in 1980-81 by former President Jimmy Carter to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Despite the Carter embargo, the Soviets were able to buy grain elsewhere to replace lost U.S. imports, rendering the action "symbolic rather than substantive," Nelson said.

He said an embargo of that type would be far more disruptive than it was in 1980, and mere talk of the possibility has hurt prices. In early December, wheat was selling at Kansas City, Missouri, for as high as \$4.60 a bushel. Tuesday's price was \$4.33.

Charles Hamon of Valley Falls, Kansas, president of the American Soybean Association, said that industry now is in "a near-crisis condition" largely because of lingering effects of the 1980 embargo, which he said cost soybean farmers \$3.75 billion.

Bahrain aluminium exports soar

MANAMA, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Easy access to Australian mineral deposits and abundant supplies of natural gas have enabled Bahrain to become a major producer of aluminium, exporting 73 percent of its production to China and Japan.

Despite the present depressed state of the world market for aluminium, the Norwegian manager of Aluminium Bahrain — generally known by the abbreviation Alba, is reasonably optimistic about the future.

Toffe says that Bahrain's favorable geographic location and its own cheap energy resources will enable it to remain competitive at a time when many smelters in the United States and Japan have had to close down.

Established on the northeast coast of Bahrain island, Alba recently stepped up output which is expected to reach 170,000 tons this year, more than 7 percent of total world production.

The Alba electric power station with its 29 turbines consumes nearly four million cubic

meters of gas per day and is one of the biggest of its kind in the world.

Alba exports about 15 percent of its production to other Arab countries, the United States, and Europe. About 20,000 tons per annum of liquid aluminium are supplied to local industries. Although most Arab states rely heavily on migrant workers from Asia, 77 percent of Alba's 1,900 manual laborers are Bahrainis as are 72 percent of the white collar personnel.

Alba was set up in 1968 by a consortium of aluminium producers and consumers, but of the original shareholders only the firm Kaiser Aluminium remains with a 17 percent stake in the enterprise.

The majority shareholder today is the Bahrain government with 57.9 percent, followed by the Saudi Arabian government with 20 percent and the British holding company Breton Investment with 5.1 percent. Production started in 1971 and reached a level of 126,000 tons in 1980.

BRIEFS

DAVOS, Switzerland, (AFP) — Monetary policies on both sides of the Atlantic could be coordinated in much the same way as Western European currencies are levelled off in the European monetary system (EMS), Fritz Leutwiler, governor of the Swiss National Bank, suggested here Thursday. At a meeting of the European Management Forum he called on the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, to help coordinate smoothing of currency fluctuations.

PARIS, (AFP) — Jean Defassieux, an advisor to Premier Pierre Mauroy and Head of the Credit Lyonnais Bank's international activities since 1972, was Thursday appointed president of the bank. He takes over from Claude Pierre-Brossolette, who held the post since 1976.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The U.S. gov-

ernment's Export-Import Bank has announced that it is making \$22.05 million worth of loans at low interest rates to help India buy U.S. equipment. The loans will pay 8.75 percent interest a year and are to be repaid by 1992. They will finance \$49 million worth of U.S. sales.

BRUSSELS, (AFP) — France is to cut the imports of radio receivers from Hong Kong and Taiwan until Aug. 31. European Economic Community sources have said here.

They said the move, which applies to radio with or without tape facilities, meant that Paris might oppose all applications for such import licences received after Jan. 11 from Taiwan and after Jan. 13 from Hong Kong.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Tender Price (SR)	Closing Date
General Traffic Department	Supply of equipment for the separation of entangled vehicles	1	1,000	13-2-82
" "	Supply of vehicles	2	1,000	9-2-82
Education Ministry	Printing of examination papers for the intermediate and higher classes for 1401/1402H	72/T	150	6-2-82
Alsa Municipality	Maintenance of planting of public park and green spaces	5	1,500	15-2-82

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 10TH RABI THANI 1402/4TH FEBRUARY 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Musashi Maru	Alira	Vehicles	3.2.82
3.	Safina-e-Arah	S.C.S.A.	Rice/General	28.1.82
4.	Syria	Bamadah	Barley & St	2.2.82
5.	Orient Pine	O.C.E.	Barley	27.1.82
6.	Aspasia M	A.A.	Barley	29.1.82
7.	Yannis D	A.A.	Barley	30.1.82
8.	Kota Melati	O.C.E.	Textile/Gen./Durra	1.2.82
9.	Bora II	O.C.E.	Durra/Gen./Contra.	3.2.82
10.	Dongola	A.E.T.	Gen./Ld./Contra./Cars	3.2.82
11.	Safina-e-Rehmet	S.C.S.A.	Durra	28.1.82
12.	Podgora	A.A.	Bagged Barley	1.2.82
13.	Golden Yanko	El Hawi	St/Tim/Gen./Contra.	2.2.82
14.	Beldarza Dawn	Kanoo	Rice/Flour/Oil	2.2.82
15.	Vronislaw Lachowicz	Attar	Gen./Contra./Cables	2.2.82
16.	Anemoia	M.T.A.	Pipes	3.2.82
19.	Adantic	Alsebah	Bulk Cement	30.1.82
20.	Aegis Price	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Barley	28.1.82
21.	Saudi Eagle	M.E.S.A.	Cement/Glucose/Gen.	27.1.82
22.	Maldiva Neighbour	Orri	Mze/Sorghum/Gen./Rice	1.2.82
23.	Saudi Prida	MESA	Contra/St/Pipe/Plaster	1.2.82
24.	Al Bandari	Alpha	Bagged Barley/Sorghum	3.2.82
26.	Maldiva Pioneer	Orri	Tim/Gen./St/Mtys	31.1.82
27.	Aramadia	Star	Durra Gen.	2.2.82
28.	Rio Plata	El Hawi	Contra/Can Food/Ptst	31.1.82
29.	Balmoral Universal	O.C.E.	Chicken	2.2.82
30.	George Z	O.C.E.	Bananas	29.2.82

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Al Bandari	Alpha	Bagged Barley/Sorghum	3.2.82
Bora II	O.C.E.	St/Gen./Contra.	"
Coffee Trader	O.C.E.	Tractors/Spares	"
Anangal Spirit	SSMSC	Timber	"

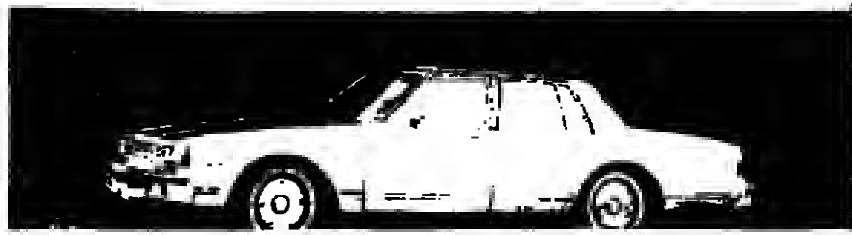
KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 10.4.1402/4.2.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS:

2.	Han Nara	OCE	Steel/Gen.	3.2.82
3.	Saudi Trader	Orri	General	31.1.82
9.	Al Selme	Orri	Loading Ureaz	30.1.82
11.	Sharp Island	UEP	Gen/Contra	1.2.82
12.	Bahar Alsiem	SEA	Timber	6.1.82
13.	Defiant	Salte	Steel	25.1.82
14.	Asia Rindo	Gosaibi	Steel Products	29.1.82
15.	Robin Hood	UEP	Rice/Gen./Fruits	3.2.82
16.	Meghna	Orri	General	1.2.82
17.	Fedora	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	23.1.82
18.	Chios Merchant	Alsaada	Bagged Barley	1.2.82
19.	Koel Maru	Gulf	Steel Bars	2.2.82
22.	Ayesha	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	25.1.82

Foreign Exchange Rates		
Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Thursday		
	SAMA	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.20
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—
Canadian Dollar	—	284.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	145.80	145.65
Dutch Guilder (100)	133.25	132.90
Egyptian Pound	3.50	3.92
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15
French Franc (100)	37.50	37.25
Greek Drachma (1,000)	54.00	56.70
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.35
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	6.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	27.50	27.30
Japanese Yen (1,000)	147.00	146.00
Jordanian Dinar	10.00	9.93
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.05	12.01
Lebanese Lira (100)	71.50	70.90
Moroccan Dirham (100)	59.00	62.90
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	32.60
Philippine Peso (100)	—	41.70
Pound Sterling	6.41	6.38
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	162.95
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	34.40
Swiss Franc (100)	181.75	181.50
Syrian Lira (100)	58.70	63.55
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.00	74.90
Selling Price		Buying Price
Gold kg.	42,500	42,330
10 Tola bar	4,990	4,930
Ounce	1,360	1,315
The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.		

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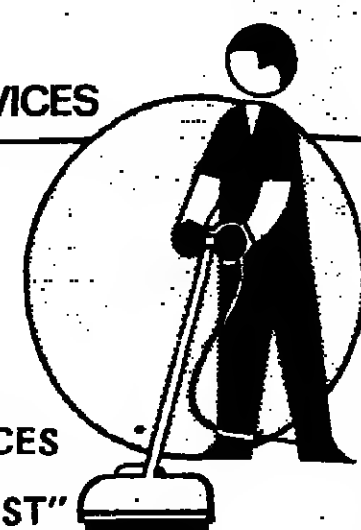
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International

Mubarak appeals for U.S. dialogue with Palestinians

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak again urged the United States to give the Palestinians a greater role in the Middle East peace process and called for "an American dialogue with the Palestinians" at a state dinner held in his honor at the White House Wednesday night. But in Tel Aviv Thursday, Israeli government sources rejected Mubarak's statement.

Earlier in the day, at his initial welcoming ceremony at the presidential mansion, Mubarak stressed the need for self-determination for the Palestinian people and spoke of their "inherent right to exist and function as a national entity." Although Mubarak did not mention the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) by name, it was clear he was urging tacit U.S. recognition of the PLO. "The United States can make a great contribution to peace by promoting a meaningful and unconditional dialogue between Israel and all Arab parties willing to negotiate," the Egyptian president said.

His comments came during traditional toasts between himself and his host, President Ronald Reagan.

Mubarak is expected to ask the United States for more military and economic aid for Egypt, increases to match the amount of assistance received by Israel. When asked by reporters following his luncheon Wednesday with Haig whether he had received assurances for adjustment in U.S. aid to Egypt, Mubarak laughingly replied, "I'm still fighting for that."

Following a second round of talks with Reagan, the Egyptian leader will meet with U.S. Senate and congressional leaders. The trip is his first visit to Washington since he became president after Anwar Sadat's assassination last Oct. 6.

Greece protests violation of air control zone

ATHENS, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Greece Thursday protested to the United States over the violation of the Athens air control zone by U.S. naval fighters which allegedly "buzzed" a Libyan airliner southeast of Athens.

Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos summoned U.S. Ambassador to Greece Montague Stearns to deliver the protest. The minister then had talks with the Libyan ambassador here Abdulmagid Gamoudi about last Sunday's incident.

Libya protested to Washington Wednesday that F-14 fighters from a U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean had harassed the airliner in Greek airspace some 50 kms southeast of Athens, and chased it for some distance. Radio Tripoli said that Libya had also urged the United Nations Security Council to "condemn these terrorist practices," and lodged protests with the Greek government and the International Air Transport Association.

However, air traffic control authorities said Thursday the Libyan plane had been in the Athens "flight information region" southwest of Crete and not in Greek airspace. The pilot, on a regular flight between Athens and Tripoli, had submitted a report to the authorities after landing here.

Cambodian talks in Peking urged

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Thailand has suggested that a proposed new summit of Cambodian resistance leaders be held in Peking in what is seen as a bid to prod China into playing a more prominent role in efforts to set up an anti-Vietnam coalition government in Cambodia.

In an interview published here Thursday, Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawataqla said

leaders, a senior Reagan administration official briefing reporters said that both men agreed to accelerate, along with Israel, efforts for peace in the region. "There was a mutual recognition to the Camp David accords and the autonomy talks as the appropriate and only vehicle for addressing the Palestinian problem," the official said.

The Reagan administration is making a strong effort to keep alive the stalled Camp David process. Secretary of State Haig has traveled to the Middle East twice in the last four weeks to accelerate talks on Palestinian autonomy and the international peacekeeping force that will patrol the Sinai when Israel complete its withdrawal of the region April 25.

The Reagan administration was also said to be closely watching Egypt's international relations. In the last few months, Mubarak has strived for better relations with its Arab neighbors.

Stressing Egypt's independent, nonaligned status, Mubarak also has made conciliatory gestures toward the Soviet Union and has turned to France for a large purchase of military aircraft. When asked whether he and Haig discussed Egyptian relations with the Soviets — specifically a request by Egypt for technical assistance from the Soviets — Mubarak refused comment. He told reporters that the Soviet experts would be continuing work begun three years ago, and he asked a reporter incredulously, "Why are you making a big fuss of that?"

Mubarak also was scheduled to meet with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and other economic leaders. Before departing for Europe Friday evening, Mubarak is scheduled to hold a final session with Haig. Mubarak added, "No party should be excluded from this process. A first step in this direction is an American dialogue with the Palestinians." Later in the evening, Reagan responded to Mubarak's comments saying, "The United States has insisted that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist before any negotiations take place." Reagan said that the United States "would love for them to meet the terms."

The White House dinner for Mubarak included his wife Suzanne, and about 120 Egyptian dignitaries, U.S. government officials, business leaders, and socialites. Mubarak began his second day of talks with Reagan and other U.S. officials Thursday morning with a meeting at the White House. Aside from the Palestinian issue, Mubarak's meetings have focused on military and economic relations between Egypt and the United States, and the future of the Camp David peace process.

On Wednesday, Mubarak attended a series of talks with U.S. administration officials, including Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Mubarak played down the significance of his decision to allow Soviet civil experts to return to Egypt and suggested they would be gone within a year. His statement appeared designed to put to rest questions about whether the action would lead to closer ties with the Kremlin. "I didn't mention any place about any further actions," he told reporters after lunch with Haig.

Egyptian-Soviet relations reached their lowest ebb last year when the late President Anwar Sadat expelled the last 1,000 Soviet experts and the Soviet ambassador from Egypt. He accused Moscow of inciting internal troubles.

It would be the second summit for the three leaders who agreed on the "desirability" of forming an anti-Vietnamese alliance at their first meeting in Singapore last September. Thailand and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which also includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore) sees success in forging a tripartite coalition as crucial to a political settlement in Cambodia.

11 die in Brazil blast
PORTO VELHO, Brazil Feb. 4 (AP) — A box of dynamite blew up in a state police barracks near this far western jungle city Wednesday, killing 11 people, police here said. The explosion occurred early Wednesday morning in the remote jungle town of Cacoal, 2,000 miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said the explosion was "accidental." He said it was not immediately known why the box of dynamite was in the barracks. Ten of the victims were state troopers and one was a civilian, according to the police spokesman. A child also was injured in the accident.



WASHINGTON MEETING: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak meets U.S. Vice President George Bush (left) at Blair House in Washington Wednesday afternoon.

Concern over Polish crisis NATO mulls sanctions to pressurize Soviets

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — NATO countries are to consider new economic and political sanctions to demonstrate their disapproval of continuing martial law in Poland, a spokesman for the Western alliance said.

The decision to increase pressure on Moscow and Warsaw was taken Wednesday at a meeting of the 15-member organization attended by senior government officials and ambassadors to NATO headquarters in Brussels. NATO sources said the new measures were likely to be announced in the next few days in the national capitals of member countries, although it was being left to individual governments to decide what form they should take.

In London, Western officials said Wednesday NATO governments were divided on whether to suspend the marathon European security conference because of the Polish crisis. While the United States believes there is little point in keeping the meeting going at a time of high East-West tension, West Germany says it is to the West's advantage to keep talking. The conference is due to resume in Madrid Tuesday after a two-month break.

The Soviet news agency Tass has warned NATO countries not to raise the Polish issue when the European security conference resumes. A Tass commentary said the United States and other Western countries were planning to stage a "political farce" at the Madrid conference and were hoping to use the meeting to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, in Vatican City the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, Thursday reported to Pope John Paul on the deadlocked efforts of his church to mediate between Poland's military rulers and detained Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa. Glemp flew to Rome Thursday from Warsaw for his first meeting with the Polish-born pontiff since martial law was imposed in their homeland on Dec. 13.

The Polish primate was accompanied by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, who suc-

ceeded the pope as archbishop of Krakow, and Archbishop Henryk Gulboniowicz of the western diocese of Wroclaw. Within hours of their arrival the three prelates, who made no statements to newsmen, called on the pope. No details of the visit were disclosed by the Vatican. The Polish delegation is expected to spend one week in Rome.

The sources said the pope, who has backed the campaign of the Polish Catholic church for a reopening of a dialogue with frequent appeals from the Vatican, was deeply concerned about the stalemate in Poland. He was especially worried about what the sources called the "stabilization" of the military regime and the failure of the church so far to wrest any substantial concessions from the military authorities.

Last Sunday, the pope said the conscience of the world was with the people of Poland and called for an end to martial law and the restoration of all civil rights. But eight weeks after the imposition of martial law the government has said more than 4,000 Poles were still interned.

The church in Poland has been attempting to get negotiations started between the military authorities and Walesa. According to informed sources in Warsaw, Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, has tried vainly to persuade Walesa to enter formal talks and to dissociate himself from radical elements in the Solidarity leadership.

But Walesa has insisted that other members of the union leadership and advisers should also take part in the talks, the sources said. Glemp is reported to have had at least one meeting with Gen. Jaruzelski and has been in touch with the detained trade union leader through intermediaries.

Meanwhile, Poland's martial law authorities, apparently fearing campus disturbances, have delayed opening the nation's 10 major universities this week, officials said Thursday. An official at the Ministry of Higher Education said Thursday that opening of university campuses, originally expected Thursday or Friday, had been delayed until at least Monday.

White House aide to resign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Martin Anderson, longtime aide to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said Wednesday night he will leave his position as director of the White House office of policy development.

Anderson said no intramural conflicts led to his decision to leave but rather, "I had to make a choice of being a public official or returning to research and writing." He is the fifth major figure of the president's team to announce his departure. Lyn Nofziger, the president's political counselor, and Max Friedersdorf, chief liaison with Congress, already have gone. Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff, has said he will leave this year, and Richard V. Allen, national security adviser, resigned after embarrassing the White House with his receipt of gifts from Japanese journalists.

Anderson, who worked in Reagan's 1976 and 1980 campaigns, has been on leave from the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, where he is a fellow, for four of the last six years. An economist by training, he served two years in the administration of Richard Nixon as an assistant to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and turned down an offer of membership on the board late last year.

A conservative, he has tried to keep the flame of conservative idea burning in the winds of power, those who know him have said. He said he will return as a fellow of the Hoover Institution, but will live in Washington and write a book on the intellectual origins of the political tide that brought Reagan to the White House.

Salvador asks U.N. to probe massacres

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — El Salvador's army says it is asking the U.N. Human Rights Commission to verify its claim that leftist guerrillas slaughtered more than 150 peasants in an attack on a northeastern village.

"The Communist attackers dedicated themselves to killing, to butchery, to exterminating the population, and they killed children, women and men — even animals," an army spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the rebels' weekend raid on Nueva Trinidad, in Morazan province near the Honduran border, left between 150 and 200 dead — more than half the population.

Reporters who visited the village Tuesday reported finding about a dozen corpses lying in the street. Leftist sources claim the government recently converted Nueva Trinidad into a base for paramilitary groups that cross into neighboring Honduras, round up Salvadoran refugees in camps there and bring them back across the border.

The sources, who have ties to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, a coalition of guerrilla groups battling the U.S.-backed Junta, claim 25 soldiers and members of such paramilitary groups were killed in the attack. The leftists made no mention of civilian casualties.

The army's claim of a guerrilla massacre followed recent unconfirmed reports that more than 1,000 civilians were massacred by government troops during a recent offensive in Morazan, a guerrilla stronghold. The earlier reports embarrassed the Reagan administration, which plans to send \$26 million in military assistance to El Salvador's ruling junta this year under the Foreign Aid Act. The act requires the administration to certify that progress on human rights is being made in the little-central American nation, and President Reagan did this last week despite the charges of an army massacre.

Eyewitnesses said about 200 persons of Corinto had disappeared and were either dead or in hiding. The army said about 12 soldiers were killed in the operation to clear the town of guerrillas. Meanwhile, both sides claimed control of the nearby border village of Corinto after days of fierce fighting.

China plans expulsion of radicals

PEKING, Feb. 4 (AFP) — China appears to be gearing up to activate a purge of disaffected Communist Party members, judging from an article in the latest issue of the party's theoretical journal *Red Flag*.

The article by deputy secretary of the party's Central Inspection Commission Zhang Yun called for both supporters of "bourgeois liberalism" and diehard supporters of the ultra-leftist cultural revolution leaders to be expelled from the party.

Mrs. Zhang's article repeated the main points of previous calls for an inner-party purge made over the last few months as preparations get under way for a Communist Party congress expected to take place at the end of this year. Nearly half of the Communist Party's 39 million members joined during the cultural revolution which ended with the arrest of the Gang of Four radicals led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing in October 1976.

Mrs. Zhang's article led observers to question whether the purge of such party members, decided by the regime's strongman Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, was not going much too slowly for his liking. According to unconfirmed rumors making the rounds in the Chinese capital, an important politburo meeting was held here last month to discuss the obstacles currently slowing down the purge.

Mrs. Zhang called for the expulsion of those influenced by "unhealthy tendencies" in addition to those "who are trying to leave the socialist path and support bourgeois liberalism" and supporters of former cultural revolution leaders.

Haig to visit Morocco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will visit Portugal, Morocco and Romania next week after attending a session of the European security conference in Madrid, the State Department announced Thursday. It said Haig, who returned from a four-country trip only last Friday, would leave Washington Sunday.

The Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe is reviewing the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights and detente. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said Haig would also meet King Juan Carlos and Spanish officials in Madrid before leaving for Lisbon for talks on a wide range of issues.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazen

The machines are taking over, and not merely from humans (that's hardly news in this day and age) but from birds, singing birds. This is of course in the United States (where else?). In Atlantic City to be precise, in a casino there called the Golden Nugget to be even more precise.

The casino had six real live singing birds of particularly rare and beautiful type, put there for the delectation of the customers, to take their minds off the enormous amounts of money they lose there every day.

The birds, at least according to their own rights, were doing just fine, flying around and singing as the mood took them. This however wasn't good enough as far as the manager was concerned: the birds were employees, they were part of the system, and damn it, they had to put in their stints in the right time and the right place just like any other employee.

No amount of extra peanuts however seemed to persuade the birds to partake in the country's work ethics. Not for them the rat race, the 9 to 5, the extra buck for overtime. That, as far as they were concerned, was strictly for the birds (sorry, I'm sure you saw it coming...).

So the manager went and fired them. And contacted Disneyland to send him reproductions of exactly the same kind of birds which fly and sing to order. Nothing was said about what happened to the original birds. But it is known that both manager and customers are happier with the new singing-to-order birds.

And if you find this vaguely depressing, then ponder on the lucky escape of a certain citizen of the United States, who had a scrape with his local police. The officers of the law of course immediately resolved the situation by putting several shots through him, right through him in fact. But no harm was really done as the man was so fat that the shots touched no vital organ, so protected were these by rolls of fat.

From now on, it is reported, the police will have an easier conscience when they shoot the fatter citizens, as the chance of causing real injury is that much less.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

Rao rules out danger of war with Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 4 (AFP) — Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, in an interview published here Thursday, has ruled out the danger of another Indo-Pakistani conflict, but refused to comment on the future of the two countries' dispute over Kashmir. The Urdu language daily *Jang*, reporting on Rao's talks earlier this week with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in New Delhi, quoted the Indian diplomat as fully satisfied and prepared to go to Pakistan "any time" to cochair their bilateral talks.

Rao added that it was now for Pakistan to receive non-aggression assurances given by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently. Questioned about the Kashmir border dispute, Rao replied that this was the subject for future discussions, and he hoped the issue would not influence other negotiations between the neighboring countries.

Both Rao and Shahi have said that they would not deviate from the Simla agreements which set the control lines in Kashmir, ending the 1972 Indo-Pakistani conflict.

On missing prisoners of war, the Indian minister said the matter was now being settled, with photography exchanges to facilitate search and identification.

Italy arrests 45 guerrillas

ROME, Feb. 4 (R) — Security police arrested 45 alleged leftist urban guerrillas, including a suspected killer of Venice factory manager Giuseppe Taliercio last year, in operations in central and northern Italy Thursday, police said.

A week after the rescue of U.S. Gen. James Dozier, follow-up operations continued to uncover weaponry, incriminating documents and guerrilla hideouts, they said. In Udine, northeast Italy, four guerrilla suspects were seized Thursday after a shoot-out at a roadblock Wednesday. The police said they believed at least one of the four was involved in the Dozier abduction and was also among the killers of Taliercio, a Montedison chemicals plant manager kidnapped last May and murdered, after a "people's trial," in July.

Another nine suspects were arrested in Rome when para-military police raided two apartments, seizing pistols and a copy of a brigades communiqué claiming responsibility for last month's near-fatal shooting of Nicola Simone, deputy chief of Rome's anti-guerrilla force.

Three alleged guerrillas were arrested in Florence and another four in the neighboring cities of Pisa and Carrara, while 25 suspected extreme leftist sympathizers were rounded up in the industrialized northwestern province of Piedmont, police sources said.



	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Amsterdam	-2	28	37	clear	
Athens	2	36	10	rain	
Bahrein	16	61	20	clear	
Bangkok	25	77	31	clear	
Beirut	7	45	12	rain	
Berlin	-5	23	0	clear	
Brussels	2	35	8	clear	
Buenos Aires	12	54	26	clear	
Cairo	8	46	15	cloudy	
Caracas	16	61	27	clear	
Chicago	-8	18	-4	rain	
Copenhagen	-3	27	0	cloudy	
Dublin	5	41	10	cloudy	
Frankfurt	-6	21	2	clear	
Geneva	0	32	4	cloudy	
Helsinki	-3	27	0	cloudy	
Hong Kong	18	64	24	clear	
Jakarta	23	73	31	clear	
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33	rain	
London	5	41	11	clear	
Los Angeles	10	50	21	clear	
Madrid	5	41	10	clear	
Manila	17	63	31	clear	
Mexico City	6	43	24	clear	
Miami	0	24	75	cloudy	
Montreal	0	-5	23	clear	
Moscow	-15	5	-8	cloudy	
New Delhi	11	52	20	cloudy	
New York	1	34	11	cloudy	
Nicosia	4	39	11	rain	
Oso	-6	21	-2	cloudy	
Paris	6	43	12	clear	
Rio de Janeiro	20	67	35	clear	
Rome	0	32	10	clear	
San Francisco	10	50	20	cloudy	
Seoul	-3	27	4	clear	
Singapore	24	75	32	clear	
Stockholm	-3	27	-2	cloudy	
Sydney	17	63	25	clear	
Taipei	14	57	22	cloudy	
Tokyo	3	37	10	cloudy	
Toronto	-16	3	9	clear	
Vancouver	-2	28	6	clear	
Vienna	-5	23	-2	cloudy	

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